REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For the year 1862-63.

Allahabad:

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2. The extraordinarily large number of suits instituted in 1861, and attributed to the operation of the new Limitation Law, was stated in last year's Report. The number of suits instituted in 1862 is 53,624, and if to these be added the suits in the Small Cause Courts [5,984], the total 59,608, though less than half of the number filed in 1861, does not differ very materially from the numbers in 1859 and 1860. The difference, as compared with those years, is fully accounted for by the operation of Acts VIII. and X. of 1859.

3. The Civil business which thus came before the Courts was generally disposed of promptly and efficiently, 55,982 cases having been decided on trial, and 69,534 finally disposed of, leaving only 8,775 cases pending on the files at the close of the year.

IV.—Cases pending more than a year.

4. The number of cases which have been pending more than a year [77] is slightly in excess of the number similarly pending at the end of 1861, the proportion of these cases having been injuriously affected by the exceptional Returns of the Agra and Mirzapore districts.

V to IX.—Regular suits how disposed of.

5. The following Table shews the manner in which the regular suits were disposed of by the Courts :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ZILLAH.	Total Number of Cases disposed of during 1862.								Average of Moonsiff's Courts.
	Ex-parte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	By decision on merits.	Total.	Proportion per cent of Cases decided on their merits to the total No. decided.	
Seharunpore, ...	409	729	241	207	968	1,410	3,964	36	23
Meerut, ...	136	802	125	126	471	1,765	3,365	51	43
Allygurh, ...	1,172	928	79	100	515	1,406	4,200	33	27
Moradabad, ...	663	1,282	264	154	1,034	2,240	5,637	40	34
Bareilly, ...	992	1,642	63	145	758	2,286	5,886	39	31
Shahjehanpore, ...	339	667	93	192	381	1,596	3,268	49	40
Agra, ...	496	901	89	241	468	1,414	3,609	39	26
Furruckabad, ...	841	1,151	266	372	546	2,061	5,237	39	31
Mynpoory, ...	432	1,304	133	167	306	1,227	3,569	34	25
Cawnpore, ...	264	478	6	172	307	1,345	2,572	52	37
Futtehpore, ...	240	807	54	144	323	1,146	2,714	42	35
Allahabad, ...	346	433	106	191	269	1,425	2,770	51	35
Goruckpore, ...	204	1,168	146	253	310	2,473	4,554	54	44
Azimgurh, ...	172	551	32	199	763	2,036	3,753	54	40
Jounpore, ...	395	109	48	285	215	3,050	4,102	74	67
Mirzapore, ...	319	429	94	95	268	916	2,121	43	29
Benares, ...	77	93	11	49	83	596	909	66	0
Ghazeepore, ...	226	96	113	46	263	2,897	3,641	80	74
Kumaon, ...	138	347	8	1,497	669	1,004	3,663	27	0
Total, ...	7,861	13,917	1,971	4,635	8,917	32,233	69,534	46	38

6. It will be observed that "*ex-parte*" decisions have decreased 4 per cent as compared with 1861; this improved result is attributable in part to the greater care shewn

by the Establishments of the Judicial Officers in serving notices on defendants, and it is to be hoped that as the status of the peons improves by the operation of the new system of remuneration by fixed salaries, the proportion of cases disposed of ex-parte will become still less.

7. The increased per centage of cases dismissed on default [7 per cent against 4 per cent in 1861,] is attributed to the circumstance, that many of the cases had been instituted at the close of 1861 merely to save the period of limitation. A similar reason explains the comparatively high proportion of cases adjusted or withdrawn, 13 per Cent.

8. The large number of cases decided on their merits [see Column 9 of the Table] is very gratifying: the Return is 11 per cent better than that of 1861.

9. The state of the Miscellaneous Files will be seen in the following Table:—

	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.			
			1861.		1862.		Above one year.		Total pending on 1st January.	
	1861.	1862.	Decided on merits.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on merits.	Finally disposed of.	On 1st January 1862.	On 1st January 1863.	1862.	1863.
Total, ...	1,37,867	1,25,975	82,248	1,41,968	71,828	1,39,088	10	30	22,097	19,977
Increase, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Decrease, ...	0	11,892	0	0	10,420	2,880	0	0	0	2,120

10. There is a decrease of 2,120 cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, but the pending files in this Department are still heavy, and the increase in the number of cases of long standing is an unfavorable feature in the Return to which the attention of the Judicial Officers has been called.

XI.—Execution of Decrees.

11. The following Table shews that the number of applications for execution of decrees was 79,706 as against 75,589 in the previous year; the increase was due to the large number of regular suits disposed of in 1861. The proportion of applications completely executed is the same as last year, 27 per cent, [then however erroneously stated to be 31 per cent,] and may be considered satisfactory, with reference to the special circumstances of the year.

ZILLAH.	Number of applications for execution of Decrees.				
	Completely Executed.	Partially Executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed of in every way.	Per centage of Column 2 to Column 5.
Seharunpore, ...	1,617	1,398	3,688	6,703	24
Meerut, ...	942	935	2,723	4,600	20
Allygurh, ...	1,007	1,200	3,764	5,971	17
Moradabad, ..	2,076	1,663	2,898	6,637	31
Bareilly, ...	1,584	1,054	2,669	5,307	30
Shahjehanpore, ...	1,318	740	1,978	4,036	33
Agra, ...	1,016	976	4,189	6,181	16
Furruckabad, ...	1,678	1,466	4,877	8,021	21
Mynpoory, ...	880	775	1,902	3,557	25
Cawnpore, ...	726	350	912	1,988	37
Futtehpore, ...	882	303	608	1,793	49
Allahabad, ...	863	515	2,171	3,549	24
Goruckpore, ...	1,652	767	2,671	5,090	32
Azimgurh, ...	1,080	473	1,802	3,355	32
Jounpore, ...	598	397	1,088	2 083	29
Mirzapore, ...	570	352	1,156	2,078	27
Benares, ...	906	734	670	2,310	39
Ghazeepore, ...	1,711	729	3,194	5,634	30
Kumaon, ...	356	217	240	813	44
TOTAL, ...	21,462	15,044	43,200	79,706	27

12. There were 24,327 rent cases tried under Act X of 1859, and appealable to the Judge; no comparison can however be made between this number and that of last year [37,200] because in 1861, all decisions in which the order of the Collector is final under Section 153 of the Act, and in which the appeals lie to him under Section 155, were included in the total, whereas they have been excluded from the Statement of 1862. It is believed that the number of cases appealable to the Judge, were at least as numerous as in 1861.

XII. and XIII.—Rent cases under Act X of 1859, appealable to Judge.

13. Of these cases only nine per cent were appealed, a number creditably low.

14. The number of prosecutions under Section 24, Act VIII of 1859, and Sections 169 and 170, Act XXV of 1861 have considerably increased, but the proportion of acquittals is still very large.

XIV. and XV.—Prosecutions for false verification, and for false evidence and forgery. Section 24, Act VIII of 1859, and Sections 169, 170, Act XXV of 1861.

15. In 79 cases of false verification of plaint which were prosecuted, 166 persons were committed for trial, of whom 86 were released. Again prosecutions were instituted in 41 cases involving charges of false evidence under Section 169, Act XXV of 1861, and 92 persons were committed for trial, of whom 30 were acquitted. Under Section 170 of the same Act, 36 cases relating to forged documents were prosecuted, and 84 persons were committed, and of these 33 were discharged.

16. The average duration of suits in the Civil Courts of these Provinces during the past year is shewn in the following Table :—

XVI. and XVII.—Average duration of suit.

Courts.	1861.		1862.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges, ...	5	11	5	18
Principal Sudder Ameens, ...	3	11	2	14
Sudder Ameens, ...	2	20	1	13
Moonsiffs, ...	1	26	1	12

17. With the exception of the Judges' Courts in which the average duration is 7 days in excess of the previous year, these results are favorable. The high average in the Judges' Courts is attributable mainly to the previously encumbered state of the Civil files in some Districts. The attention of the Judges in question has been called to the necessity of promptly clearing off these old arrears.

XVIII.—Personal attendance of parties to suits.

18. The following Table shews that 66 per cent of the parties to suits were personally in attendance in the Superior Courts, and 83 per cent in the Moonsiffs' Courts. This sufficiently proves that the principle of personal attendance of the parties is generally recognized in these Provinces.

Cases in which the parties or one of them were before the Court voluntarily or by Summons.				Cases of non-attendance.	Total number of Cases decided	Per centage of Cases of personal attendance to total Cases decided.		
In which Plaintiff was personally before the Court.	In which Defendant was personally before the Court.	In which both parties were personally before the Court.	Total Cases of personal attendance.			Superior Courts.	Moonsiffs.	General.
10,143	11,457	28,007	49,607	14,042	63,649	66·	83·	78·

XIX to XXI.—Operations of Sections 243, 244 and 248, Act VIII of 1859.

19. It is satisfactory to find that the provisions of Sections 243 and 244, Act VIII of 1859, are being largely made use of; the following Table shows that 14 entire villages and 260 shares were temporarily alienated under Section 243 at the instance of the Civil Courts, and 14 villages and 375 shares under Section 244, at the instance of the Revenue Authorities.

20. There are still however several districts in which no action has been taken under these Sections, notwithstanding that sales had taken place in execution of decrees, and explanation has been called for from the Officers concerned.

21. The decrease in the number of sales of landed property in execution of decrees as shewn in the same Table is very gratifying, and is no doubt mainly attributable to the beneficial working of the two Sections above-named of Act VIII of 1859.

Number of Mouzahs and shares of Mouzahs alienated in execution of Decrees of Civil Courts during 1862.

Temporary, Conditional, Partial or Voluntary.						Involuntary and permanent, under Section 248.					
By order of Court under Section 243.		At instance of the Collector under Section 244.		Total.		Hereditary.		Other.		Total.	
Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.
14	260	14	375	28	635	23	1657	6	289	29	1,946

XXII. and XXIII.—Imprisonment of judgment Debtors.

22. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned in execution of decrees in 1861 and 1862, respectively is exhibited in the following Memorandum :—

Year.	Number.	Amount of Debt.
1861, ...	607	1,70,749
1862, ...	833	1,56,836
Increase in 1862, ...	226	...

23. The increase in the number of persons imprisoned is attributed to the greater cheapness of provisions in 1862 than in the previous year, and the smaller amount which was consequently required to be paid as subsistence money.

XXIV and XXV.—Nature of the litigation in the Civil Courts.

24. The nature of the litigation in the various Civil Courts, together with the proportion obtaining between suits for real property and for bond debts during the past year, will be seen in the following Return :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of Suits instituted for						
Land rent.	Real property.	Debts on bond.	Other Suits.	Total.	Per centage of Suits for real property to total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for bond debt, to total Suits.
426	4,031	28,412	11,335	44,204	9·	64·

25. The proportion of suits for bond debts which in 1861 had risen to 80 per cent, has this year decreased to 64 per cent; this has been caused chiefly by the operation of the Small Cause Courts which withdrew a large number of such cases from the ordinary Civil tribunals.

XXVI.—Muzkooree and Tullubana Returns.

26. The following Return shews the results of the Muzkooree system during the year. Notwithstanding the decrease in the amount of litigation, and the increase of the pay of the peons from 4 Rupees and 5 Rupees to 5 Rupees and 6 Rupees a month, the net surplus Tullubana collections exceed Rupees 27,000.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		
	Number of Peons.	Amount of Tullubana realized, after payment of one-fourth to the Nazir of the Court			Amount of salary of Peons.			Surplus at the close of the year.			Deficit.			Net Surplus.		
Total, ...	3324	1,87,170	1	9	1,59,978	13	7	30,148	2	10	2,956	14	8	27,191	4	2
Average,	175	9,851	0	11	8,419	15	0	1,586	11	11	155	10	0	1,431	1	11

XXVII to XXIX.—Return relating to Stamps.

27. The value of Stamps filed in the Subordinate Civil Courts, the refunds in consequence of compromises, the costs of the Courts and the net gain to Government, are exhibited in the following Statement:—

	Aggregate value of Stamps filed.			Amount ordered to be refunded for Razeenameh.			Net Total.			Cost of Subordinate Civil Judges' Salaries and Establishments, exclusive of Zillah Judges.			Surplus.			Loss to Government.			Net gain to Government.		
Total,...	5,50,887	6	0	36,205	3	0	5,14,682	3	0	3,32,191	5	10	1,98,783	4	7	16,292	7	5	1,82,490	13	2
Average,...	28,994	1	2	1,905	8	7	27,088	8	7	17,483	12	1	10,462	4	5	857	7	11	9,604	12	6

28. The Courts of the District Judges are excluded from this Return. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rupees 16,369,778, the costs amounting to Rupees 2,105,396, and the average per centage of costs to value, being Rupees 13.

29. The two items of Stamp charges and Pleaders fees which are prescribed by Law, make up 89 per cent of the costs of litigation.

XXX.—Small Cause Courts under Act XLII of 1860.

30. A Report has been furnished by the Sudder Court on the working of the Small Cause Courts at Benares, Allahabad, and Agra, from the date of their Establishment *[15th July 1861] to the close of 1862. From it the subjoined details have been taken.

XXXI.—Number of cases instituted.

31. The number of cases instituted during that period is as follows:—

Benares.	*Allahabad.*	*Agra.*	*Total.*
3,847	3,359	2,738	9,944

of which were filed during the year 1862.

Benares.	*Allahabad.*	*Agra.*	*Total.*
2,093	1,957	1,934	5,984

XXXII.—Increase to the jurisdiction of certain Courts.

32. Early in 1862 a falling off was observed in the number of cases instituted in the Courts of Allahabad and Agra; and in consequence, the territorial jurisdictions of these Courts were increased, four pergunnahs being added to the jurisdiction of the former, and three pergunnahs to that of the latter.

XXXIII.—Character of Litigation.

33. More than one-half of all the suits instituted were for "debts on bond," in Allahabad and Benares, suits founded on "shop debts" are next numerous, whereas at Agra such cases are comparatively few, and "money claims unsupported by any written document" correspondingly numerous.

XXXIV to XXXVI.—Suits how disposed of.

34. Out of 9,944 cases instituted, 9,727 were disposed of and only 217 were pending on 31st December 1862.

35. The number of ex-parte decisions, 21 per cent, is large, but it is explained that persons who know the claim against them to be a true one, often prefer letting judgment go by default to having the trouble of appearing in Court and confessing judgment.

36. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 29 per cent were decided on confession of judgment, and 33 per cent on their merits.

XXXVII and XXXVIII.—Execution of decrees.

37. The Return of decrees wholly and partially executed is given below :—

Name of Court.	Number of Decrees passed in favor of plaintiff.	Number of Decrees executed.		Unexecuted.	Per centage of Decrees executed of those passed in favor of Plaintiff.
		Wholly executed.	Partially executed.		
Benares, ...	2,039	687	199	1,153	34
Allahabad, ...	2,513	1,186	66	1,261	47
Agra, ...	1,859	332	213	1,314	18
Total, ...	6,411	2,205	478	3,728	34

38. The Judge of the Agra Court has remarked with reference to the small number of decrees executed, that the judgment debtors generally are ignorant of the provisions of Section 206, Act VIII of 1859, whereby adjustments or payments in execution of decrees must be paid through the Court; it has been suggested that means be taken to acquaint such parties with this Section, by publication in the Gazette, and by posting up an explanatory order in each Small Cause Court.

XXXIX.—Sale of Stamps.

39. There has been a net surplus of Rs. 3,115-12-4 from the Establishment of these Courts, in the sale of Stamps during the period under review.

XL.—Working of the Courts.

40. On the whole the working of these Courts is considered satisfactory, and the reports of the Judges who have presided in them lead to the belief that they have tended to check extravagance, to induce the more punctual fulfilment of pecuniary obligation, and to reduce litigation.

XLI and XLII.—Files of Sudder Court.

41. The state of the Files of the Sudder Court is shewn in the following Return :—

Appeals.	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending on 1st January.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1862.	1863.
Regular, ...	127	148	143	239	122	91	148	296
Increase, ...	0	21	0	96	0	0	0	148
Decrease, ..	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Special, ...	947	762	876	1,445	1,061	787	762	1,420
Increase, ...	0	0	0	569	0	0	0	658
Decrease, ...	0	185	0	0	0	274	0	0
Total Increase, ...	0	21	0	665	0	0	0	806
Total Decrease, ...	0	185	0	0	0	305	0	0

42. There is a considerable increase of cases pending as compared with 1861. The causes which have contributed to this result are however exceptional; and they have been fully explained to the Government of India in a separate communication. It is believed that a sensible diminution of the arrears now existing will be shewn in the Returns for next year.

XLIII to XLVIII.—Returns of Civil business in the Jhansie Division.

43. In the Jhansie Division, up to the end of February 1862, Civil Justice was administered by Pergunnah Courts presided over by the Tehseeldars. There was also a Moonsiff's Court at Mahoba in the Humeerpore District, and a Principal Sudder Ameen at Jhansie having both original and appellate jurisdiction; the Commissioner possessing authority to receive and determine both regular and special appeals.

44. The results of this system were not however satisfactory: there was little or no security for the respectability or the efficiency of the Pergunnah Courts, and it was found impossible in practice to fix a personal responsibility on the Tehseeldar, though President of the Pergunnah Court, in respect either of the expeditious despatch of business, or of the general regularity and justice of the Court's proceedings.

45. The Pergunnah Courts, and those of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Jhansie and of the Moonsiff of Mahoba, were consequently abolished from the 1st March 1862, and in lieu thereof, a system similar to that in force in the Punjab and Oudh, was introduced; every Officer in the Jhansie Commission, from the Commissioner to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, having jurisdiction in Civil Suits, and every Tehseeldar whose character and experience qualified him for the duty, being entrusted with similar authority.

46. Detailed Rules for the administration of Civil Justice in the Jhansie Division were prescribed, and in these the powers to be exercised by the Officers of the several grades were laid down.

47. The total number of original suits filed during the period under review [1682] is much smaller than that shewn in the Returns for the previous year, but no proper comparison can be made, in consequence of the present Returns embracing a period of only ten months, of the transfer of suits regarding rights in land from the Civil to the Revenue Courts, and of the cession of Territory to the Maharajah of Gwalior. The number of suits pending at the close of the year [227] though proportionately large, is considerably less than was shown last year, and it is hoped that as the Officers of the Commission become more accustomed to the new system, a marked improvement, as regards both the amount of work done, and the promptitude with which it is despatched, will take place.

48. The following Table shews the result of the Civil Administration of this Division :—

Statement showing the Civil business transacted in the Jhansie Division, during the year 1862.

District.	Number of suits pending on 31st December 1861.	Instituted during 1862, (including suits received by transfer.)	Total.	Decided on Trial.		Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1862.	Remarks.
				In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.					
Jhansie, ...	399	531	930	344	64	176	164	748	A. 120	A.—62 cases transferred to other Courts.
Jaloun, ...	239	628	867	326	61	107	121	*742	B. 110	* Including 127 cases of a miscellaneous nature decided neither in favor of plaintiff nor of defendant. B.—15 cases transferred to other Courts.
Lullutpore, ...	245	1,011	1,256	551	79	59	534	1,223	C. 32	C.—1 case transferred to another Court.
Humeerpore, ...	72	414	486	106	33	12	33	†427	D. 52	† Including 243 cases of a miscellaneous nature decided neither in favor of plaintiff nor of defendant. D.—7 cases transferred to other Courts.
Total, ...	955	2,584	3,539	1,327	237	354	852	3,140	314	

49. There has been a very large increase in the number of suits instituted in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah during the year, especially in the former. This has been caused by the operation of Act XIV of 1859 which came into force in these districts in February 1862.

LXIX to LI.—Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

50. The following Table gives the details of Civil business :—

	Number of suits pending on 31st December 1861.	Instituted during 1862.	Total.	Decided on Trial		Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1862.
				In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.				
Ajmere.									
Moonsiff, ...	297	3314	3611	1973	63	702	375	3113	498
Tehseeldar of Ramsur,	29	997	1026	5149	30	19	168	766	260
Hony : Magistrate Peesangun,...	0	392	392	229	24	0	73	326	66
Do. Sawer,... ...	0	44	44	43	0	1	0	44	0
Sudder Ameen, ...	25	971	996	547	40	28	250	865	131
Asst. Commissioner,...	9	23	32	12	2	0	2	16	16
Total, ...	360	5741	6101	3353	159	750	868	5130	971
Mhairwarrah.									
Tehseeldar of Beawr,	18	282	300	219	30	0	49	298	2
Do. of Todgurh,	3	318	321	285	0	10	8	303	18
Asst: Commissioner,	0	531	531	278	0	10	184	472	59
Total, ...	21	1131	1152	782	30	20	241	1073	79
Grand Total, ...	381	6872	7253	4135	189	770	1109	6203	1050

51. A temporary Establishment has been sanctioned to aid in clearing off the arrears which have accumulated on the files of the Civil Courts consequent on the introduction of the Limitation Act.

LII.—Terai District.

52. The following Statement shews the Civil cases instituted and disposed of in the Terai District :—

Pending on 31st December 1861.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Disposed of							Pending on 31st December 1862.
			On merits.	Ex-parte.	On confession of judgment.	Razeenamahs.	Default.	Otherwise.	Total.	
8	71	79	15	2	2	8	31	8	66	13

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

53. The following Statement exhibits the total number of persons brought to trial during the year, and the mode in which they were disposed of, as compared with similar returns for the previous year :—

LIII.—General results of the Criminal Administration.

	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.			Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above 3 months.	Number of Persons whose cases were disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.						Percentage of persons convicted & committed to those whose cases were disposed of.	
											Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.				
	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.		Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not Bailable.	Total.
Grand Total for 1862, ...	20,479	53,621	74,100	19,675	52,735	72,410	489	708	1,197	202	10,380	30,591	40,971	9,295	22,144	31,439	53·	57·
Grand Total for 1861, ...	22,464	42,291	64,755	21,651	41,231	62,882	569	795	1,364	145	13,301	25,942	39,243	8,350	15,289	23,639	61·	62·
General average of 1862, per District,	620	1,625	2,245	596	1,598	2,194	15	21	36	6	314	927	1,241	281	671	952	53·	57·
Average of 1861, ...	681	1,281	1,962	656	1,249	1,905	17	24	41	4	403	786	1,189	253	463	716	61·	62·

54. As the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes came into operation on the 1st January 1862, an accurate comparison between the returns of the two years cannot be drawn, owing to the altered nomenclature and definition of Criminal offences, and to the fact, that some offences, formerly included in the old statement of miscellaneous offences, are now no longer bailable. An approximate comparison may however be drawn by contrasting the number of heinous offences committed in 1861, with that of the non-bailable offences committed in 1862, and by comparing miscellaneous offences in the former year with bailable offences in the latter.

LIV.—Reasons why no accurate comparison can be drawn between the returns of 1861 and 1862.

55. There were 74,100 persons for disposal during 1862, as compared with 64,755 in 1861. There was however, an increase of only four in the total number of offences committed in 1862, while there was a decrease of 4,218 in the number of non-bailable offences alone.

LV.—Increase in the number of persons for trial.

56. There has been an increase of persons for trial in no less than 20 districts. In some of these, this is due to an increase of crime, but in others it is attributable to the procedure laid down in Chapters XIV and XV, Act XXV of 1861, whereby Magistrates are no longer

LVI.—Causes to which this increase is attributable.

permitted to exercise the discretion which they formerly possessed of examining the witnesses for the prosecution before summoning the accused. The more general knowledge of the exemption of Criminal petitions from Stamp duty may also have had some effect.

LVII.—Number of persons disposed of, and percentage of convictions to acquittals.

57. Of the 74,100 persons brought before the Magisterial Authorities during the year, the cases of 72,410 were disposed of, leaving only 1,197 (after deducting escapes, deaths, &c.,) whose cases were pending at the close of the year; 57 per cent of the persons whose cases were finally disposed of were either convicted or committed for trial, as compared with 62 per cent in 1861.

LVIII.—This result no longer a conclusive test of the judgment of the Magistrates.

58. This result can, however, no longer be considered a conclusive test of the judgment and discretion evinced by the Magisterial Officers, who have no longer that discretion as to summoning defendants which they possessed under the old Criminal Regulations. There can be no doubt that the new Code of Criminal Procedure has a tendency to increase the number of acquittals and discharges.

LIX.—Nature of sentences inflicted by Magistrates.

59. The nature of the penal sentences inflicted by the Magisterial Officers during the past year will be seen below:—

	Person Sentenced to												
	Imprisonment for									*Fine of*			
	Two years and below.			One year and below.			Six months and below.						
	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rs. 1,000 and below.	Rs. 500 and below.	Rs. 200 and below.	Rs. 50 and below.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total, ...	1,698	39	401	1,843	76	305	6,963	990	4767	4	31	325	19,774

	Total amount of Fines				Persons sentenced to					
					Find Security.					
	Imposed.	Realized.	Applied in compensation under Section 44, Criminal Procedure Code.		Cases laid before Sessions Judge.	For good conduct and in default to be imprisoned for		To keep the peace.	Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.	Dismissed from Office.
			Ordered.	Paid.		One Year.	Six Months.			
	15.	16.	17.	18.	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total, ...	3,08,561	1,44,169	19,397	6,908	37	707	424	154	2,096	176

Sentences of rigorous imprisonment were passed on 10,504 and of simple imprisonment on 1,105 persons, 5,473 having been sentenced to the double punishment of imprisonment and fine. Security of various kinds or recognizances to keep the peace were also required from 3,418 persons, and 176 individuals were dismissed from Office.

LX.—General results of appeals from Magistrates.

60. The general results of the appeals preferred from the decisions of the Magisterial authorities in each District to the Sessions Judges are shewn in the following return :—

	Number of appeals for Decision.	Rejected.	Confirmed	Modified or Reversed.	Percentage of orders modified and reversed, to appeals tried.
TOTAL, ...	2,547	669	1,225	524	22 average.

Only 22 per cent of the decisions were interfered with in appeal as compared with 29 per cent last year, and notwithstanding the considerable increase of cases decided by the Magistrates, there was a decrease of 489 in the number of appeals. This decrease is chiefly due to the operation of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides no appeals in many Miscellaneous cases which were formerly open to appeal.

LXI.—Commitments to the Sessions Courts.

61. The number of cases committed for trial, amounted to 1,616 as compared with 1,500 in 1861. Similarly 1,447 cases of commitment were disposed of in 1862 against 1,309 in 1861. The increase is attributable to the action of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which has circumscribed the powers formerly possessed by Magistrates, a result very much to be regretted :—

LXII.—Result of cases committed for trial.

62. The following return shews the results of the cases committed for trial :—

	Committed, including cases pending at close of last year.		Deduct				Remain cases disposed of during the year 1862.		Persons disposed of				Percentage of persons convicted, (column 11), to total number disposed of, (column 9.)
			Pending at the close of 1862.		Died, escaped, transferred and cancelled.				Convicted.		Acquitted.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TOTAL, ...	1,616	3,224	137	335	32	83	1,447	2,806	1,166	1,969	281	837	70

63. The cases involving disputes relating to the possession of land, or right of use of land, or water, are shewn below :—

LXIII.—Decrees in cases formerly instituted under Act IV of 1840.

	Cases under Chapter XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.								
	Pending at the close of the past year.	Instituted during the year 1862.	Total.	*Decided under Code of Criminal Procedure.*				Pending at the close of the year 1862.	Pending beyond 3 months.
				Section 318.	Section 319.	Section 320.	Total.		
Total, ...	123	949	1,072	840	80	132	1,052	20	...

The number of cases relating to the possession of lands instituted in the Criminal Courts has decreased three-fourths by the repeal of Act IV of 1840, and the substitution of Chapter XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code in its place.

LXIV.—Attendance of Witnesses.

64. The diary of the attendance of witnesses in the Magistrates' Courts is given below:—

	Number of Witnesses discharged after				Percentage of Witnesses discharged after			
	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 Days.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 Days.
Total, ...	1,98,375	1,0057	2,735	1,472	93·	5	1	1
Total, of 1861, ...	2,02,022	12,618	2,655	1,663	92·	6	1	1

The results are satisfactory.

65. The average time employed in the decision of each case, in the years 1861 and 1862, is as follows :—

LXV.—Average duration of Suits.

	Average duration of Cases in the Magisterial Courts.	
	For the year 1861.	For the year 1862.
	Days.	Days.
Average, ...	14	14

66. The following Table illustrates the operation of Section 44, Act XXV of 1861 in respect of sums ordered to be paid by way of Compensation to persons who had suffered from offences punishable by a fine :—

LXVI.—Operation of Section 44, Act XXV of 1861.

	Amount of fine ordered to be paid in Compensation.		Amount of fine realized and paid in Compensation.		Percentage of sum realized and paid to fine in Columns 2 and 3.		Remarks.
	Magisterial Courts.	Sessions Judge's Court.	Magisterial Courts.	Sessions Judge's Court.	Magisterial Courts.	Sessions Judge's Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total, ...	19,307	9,701	6,908	2,078	36·	21·	

67. The amount of Criminal business disposed of by the Sessions Courts during the year, is shewn in the following statement :—

LXVII.—Business disposed of by Sessions Courts.

	Criminal Work done in 1862.		Number of days required to do the Criminal Work.			Number of days actually devoted to Criminal work in 1862.	Number of Zillahs classed in order of pressure of Criminal Work.	Remarks.
			Days.					
	Committed Cases.	Appeals.	Committed Cases.	Appeals.	Total.			
		*						
Total, ...	1,358	2,309	1,358	462	1,820	1,720		* Inclusive of 64 appeals returned for re-investigation.

The number of appeals disposed of amounted to 2,309 against 2,072 in 1861. In the latter year, however, there were no less than 1,223 cases of Miscellaneous appeals which are no longer cognizable under the Criminal Procedure Code.

LXVIII.—Sentence passed by Sessions Judges.

68. The nature of the sentences passed by the Session Judges is shewn below :—

	Sentenced to death and referred for confirmation.		Transportation			Persons Sentenced to														Total amount of fines.			
						Imprisonment									Find Security			Fine.					
						From 14 to 7 years.			From 6 to 3 years.			Below 3 years.											
	Cases.	Persons.	For life.	For 14 years and above.	For 7 years and above.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	For good behavior.	To keep the peace.	Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.	From Rs. 5,000, to Rs. 1,000.	From Rs. 1,000, to Rs. 500.	Below Rs. 500, to Rs. 200.	Below Rs. 200.	Imposed.	Realized.	Applied as compensation under Section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure. Ordered.	Applied as compensation under Section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure. Paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Grand Total, ...	96	128	133	17	36	393	3	47	608	16	70	447	70	83	17	0	0	23	23	45	152	60,431	3,548	9,701	2,078

1,448 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 89 to simple imprisonment, 200 persons were both fined and imprisoned.

LXIX.—Employment of Assessors.

69. The operation of the new Law of Procedure (Act XXV of 1861, Section 324,) in regard to the employment of Assessors in the conduct of Criminal Trials will be ascertained from the following return :—

	Cases tried by Jury under Section 322, Code of Criminal Procedure in which verdict was given		Trials with the aid of Assessors (Section 324, Code of Criminal Procedure.)									Penalties imposed for non-attendance as Jurors or Assessors.	
			Classification of Assessors and number of persons of each Class so employed.							Cases in which the decision of the Sessions Judge			
	Unanimously.	By a legal Majority.	Pleaders.	Mahajuns.	Employed in Service.	Ecclesiastics.	Agriculturists.	All others not included in the above.	Total.	Agreed. With the opinion of the majority of the Assessors.	Disagreed. With the opinion of the majority of the Assessors.	Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fines imposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Grand Total, ...	6	1	589	694	146	27	1,091	579	2,126	1,278	207	25	418

70. The system of trial by Jury under Section 322 of the same Act, has not been introduced in these provinces, and the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that such a measure would under present circumstances be unadvisable.

LXX.—Trial by Jury.

71. The following memorandum shews the total number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during 1861-62 respectively, together with those in which the proceedings were called for on appeal or on review of the monthly statements.

LXXI.—Cases referred to Nizamut Adawlut.

	Cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.						Cases.						Persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.				Cases pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of year.
	Death cases.	Other than death.	Death cases.	Other than death.	Death cases.	Other than death.	Called for on perusal of monthly Statement.	Appealed.	Called for under Act XXXI of 1841, and Act XXV of 1861, Sections 404 and 434.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	
	Old Law.		New Law.		Total.												
1862,	16	36	79	4	95	40	42	230	88	360	166	661	502	164	254	920	47
1861,	99	172	0	0	99	172	33	266	50	349	108	728	381	82	300	763	22

72. The following abstract gives a comparative view of the results of the revision by the Nizamut Adawlut of the sentences passed by Session Judges during the year :—

LXXII.—Comparative view of results of revision.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.											Number of persons whose cases were appealed, and called for on perusal of monthly Statement.				Number of persons whose cases were submitted under Section 434, and called for under Section 404, Act XXV of 1861.						
		Old Law.					New Law.																
	Name of Sessions Judge.	Number of persons whose cases were referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	Number of persons on whom sentence passed agreed with Sessions Judge's recommendation.	Number of persons in which it differed.	Number of persons acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut.	Total.	Number of persons sentenced to death and referred to Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation.	Number of persons on whom sentence of death was passed by the Sessions Judge and confirmed by Nizamut Adawlut.	Number of persons in which it was modified.	Number of persons acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut.	Total.	Grand Total.	Number in which order was confirmed.	Number modified or remanded.	Number acquitted.	Total.	Number confirmed.	Number modified or remanded.	Number acquitted.	Total.	Percentage of Columns 4 and 9, to Columns 3 and 8.	Percentage of Columns 14 and 18, to Total of Columns 17 and 21.	Remarks.
		Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.																					
		Old Law.					New Law.																
Grand Total,	53	29	22	2	53	85	62	10	13	85	138	323	35	161	519	61	45	12	118	66·	60·		

LXXIII.—Penalties inflicted by Nizamut Adawlut.

73. The following penalties were inflicted by the Nizamut Adawlut in the years 1861-62:—

	1862.	1861.
Death, ...	65	86
Transportation for life, ...	17	158
Ditto above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years, ...	4	0
Imprisonment for life, ...	1	4
Ditto above 12 and not exceeding 21 years, ...	11	44
Ditto above 5 and not exceeding 10 years, ...	12	40
Ditto not exceeding 5 years, ...	31	49
Total, ...	141	381

The return shews a decrease of 240 in the number of sentences passed by the Court during the year. This has resulted mainly from the increased powers conferred on the Session Judges under the Code of Criminal Procedure, by which they are competent to pass sentences of transportation for life without reference to the Sudder Court.

LXXIV.—Criminal Administration in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

74. The returns from the Ajmere and Mhairwarrah Districts cannot be given in consequence of the Commissioner having omitted to forward them at the proper time.

SECTION III.

POLICE.

75. The Inspector General of Police has compiled a new set of forms of Police Returns which have been framed to meet the change in the law by the introduction of Act XLV of 1860, and also to shew the results of the working of the Police in the prevention and detection of Crime, and in the prosecution of Criminals.

76. The designation of these Returns are given below; they will be found in detail in Appendix No. I of this Report.

Relating to Calendar of Crime and Prevention.

I.—Return of Offences cognizable by Police.

II.—Ditto ditto not cognizable.

III.—Comparative return of murders, offences against property, and of value of property stolen and recovered, for years 1861 and 1862.

IV.—Return of area and population, and of average of area and population to unit Criminal, and of net loss by plunder per head of population during 1862.

Detection of Crime and Prosecution of Offenders.

V.—Return of cases in which arrest made or not made, and of persons concerned, arrested, and brought to trial, with result of trials, for offences under Part I, Statement I.

VI.—Return of cases and persons concerned in murders and offences against property.

VII.—Return of cases and persons concerned in offences not cognizable, Part II, Statement I.

General Averages.

VIII.—Return showing average of area and population to unit Criminal, and average loss by plunder, of cases and persons detected, and percentage of convictions and proportion of unit convicted to persons concerned in Crime.

IX.—Same Return for Divisions and Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, and totalled for General Police District of North Western Provinces.

77. Exclusive of European Superintendence, the Police Force of these Provinces, consists of 29,256 Officers and men, costing in pay Rs. 29,36,616 per annum; one-third of this Force is however employed as shewn in the following Table :—

LXXVII.—Number and cost of Police Force.

	Number.	Cost per Annum.
Jail Guards, ...	1,372	1,17,492
Treasury ditto, ...	670	57,204
Tehseel ditto, ...	1,406	1,16,820
Personal ditto, ...	509	38,856
Reserves, ...	4,473	6,71,232
Recruits, ...	1,102	39,672
TOTAL, ...	9,532	10,41,276

Deducting these, there remain 19,724 Officers and men, for the proper duties of Police, over an area of 75,295 square miles, and a population of nearly 30 millions. Of this Force 5,885 are paid by Cities, Towns, and Cantonment Bazaars for Watch and Ward.

LXXVIII.—Prevention of Crime.

78. As regards the prevention of Crime, the results for the present year as compared with 1861 are satisfactory. A comparative Table shewing the offences against property, and the value of property stolen and recovered for the years 1861 and 1862, is given below:—

Year.	Number of Offences against Property.	Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	Net loss.
1861, ...	32,093	9,27,983	1,92,282	7,35,701
1862, ...	28,269	7,68,246	2,25,637	5,42,609
Results on 1862,	Minus 3,824	Minus 1,59,737	Plus 33,355	Minus 1,93,092

LXXIX.—Detection of Crime.

79. In detection of Crime the following is a Table of total results for the year:—

Part.	Total number of Cases.	Number of Cases in which arrest was made.	Number of persons concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.
I, ...	37,388	14,077	51,875	24,094	25,691
II, ...	19,774	16,993	33,448	...	31,614
TOTAL, ...	57,162	31,070	85,323	24,094	57,305

Of 25,691 persons brought to trial for offences under Part I, 15,022 or 57·14 per cent were prosecuted to conviction.

LXXX.—Meerut Division. Prevention of Crime.

80. The Returns for this Division shew a very large decrease of all offences against property, and also of murders as compared with 1861. The value of property stolen in 1862, amounted to Rs. 1,35,851 of which 51 per cent was recovered, while in 1861 Rs. 3,12,649 worth of property was stolen, and only 17½ per cent recovered. The pressure of the famine in this Division during 1861, no doubt tended largely to swell the Returns of Crime for that year, but the following Table shews also a decrease in the Returns of 1862, as compared with 1860 :—

Year.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Thefts including Cattle Thefts.	Burglaries or Lurking-house Trespass.	Value of Property stolen.
1860, ...	31	4,427	2,144	1,90,605
1862, ...	38	4,241	1,687	1,35,851
Results on 1862,	Plus 7	Minus 186	Minus 457	Minus 54,754

81. The Return of cases detected and undetected is as follows :—

LXXXI.—Detection of Crime.

Year.	Cases. Heading 1 to 41.	Heading 42.	Attempts.	Total.	Offences in which no apprehension.
1861, ...	8,355	3,289	1,097	12,741	6,559
	Part I.	Part II.	Total.		Cases in which no arrest made.
1862, ...	7,032	2,793	9,825		4,916

In 1861, 15,179 persons were returned as concerned in 12,741 offences and attempts. During 1862, 13,127 persons are supposed to have been engaged in crime, of whom 7,787 were brought to trial during the year, and 4,857 were convicted.

LXXXII.—Cattle Thefts.

82. The Return of Cattle Thefts for the last two years, which is given below, shews a very satisfactory decrease in this the most prevalent Crime in the Division.

Year.	Cattle stolen.	Cattle strayed.	Total.
1861, ...	2,317	2,053	4,370
1862, ...	1,556	1,488	3,044
Difference in 1862,	Minus 761	Minus 565	Minus 1,326

LXXXIII.—Agra Division. Prevention of Crime.

83. In this Division there is a small increase in the total number of offences as compared with 1861, *viz.*—

1861, Headings 1 to 41,	...	5,095	
,, ,, 42,	...	4,624	
,, ,, 43,	...	832	
		———	10,551, Total.
1862, Part I,	...	7,857	
,, ,, II,	...	3,079	
		———	10,936, Total.

In offences against Life and Property there is the following increase :—

Murders,	...	7
Dacoities and Robberies,	...	13
Lurking-house Trespass,	...	440
Poisonings,	...	4

against which, however, may be set off a decrease of 302 Thefts, and of Rs. 16,000 worth of property stolen.

LXXXIV.—Detection of Crime.

84. In 1861, there was no apprehension in 4,061 of 10,551 offences, 64 per cent of cases being thus detected; in 1862, the percentage is only 56, *i. e.*, in 5,698 of 10,936 cases, 10,551 persons were concerned in cases brought to trial in 1861, of whom 7,423 or one in 1·93 were prosecuted to conviction; in 1862, 17,487 persons were concerned in Criminal Offences of whom 6,132 or one in 2·78 were convicted.

The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,090 of which Rs. 29,570 or 20·5 per cent was recovered.

LXXXV.—Rohilcund Division. Prevention of Crime.

85. The Calendar of Crime for this Division in 1861, was as follows :—

Headings 1 to 41,		...	9,366 offences.
,,	42,	...	5,544 ,,
Attempts,	43,	...	1,046 ,,
	TOTAL,	...	15,956 offences.

During the past year 13,323 Offences occurred as shewn in the margin. The value of property stolen amounted in 1862 to Rs. 1,43,937 against Rs. 1,39,986 in 1861, the increase being attributable to a theft of valuables by a servant amounting to Rs. 27,000.

Part I, 8,896.
Part II, 4,427.
Total, 13,323.

LXXXVI.—Detection of Crime.

86. In 1861, no apprehension was made in 9,406 out of 16,256 offences; 58 per cent thus escaped detection. In 1862, no arrest was made in 8,607 out of 13,323 Offences, and in 64 per cent there was no discovery.

In 1861, 19,537 persons were concerned in crime, of whom 5,157 or 26½ per cent were prosecuted to conviction. The following Table shews the results for 1862:—

Part.	Concerned.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
I, ...	11,144	4,142	1,584	2,330
II, ...	6,463	4,985	2,341	2,571
TOTAL, ...	17,607	9,127	3,925	4,

LXXXVII.—Allahabad Division. Prevention of Crime.

87. The calendar of Crime for the Allahabad Division for 1861 was as follows:—

Headings 1 to 41, ... 2,640 Cases.
„ 42, ... 3,406 „
„ 43, ... 147 „
6,193 Cases.

There was no apprehension in 1862 cases, leaving 4,331 cases detected. During the past year the calenda shews

4,633 Cases cognizable by Police, and
3,628 Cases not cognizable.
Total, 8,261 Cases, of which arrest was made in 3,267 cases under Part I, and 3,584 cases under Part II.

The increase in the number of Offences is mainly caused by the commission of 1,622 petty offences under Chapter IX, Act XLV of 1860.

LXXXVIII.—Detection of Crime.

88. Eighty-three per cent of cases in 1862 were detected, against only 70 per cent in 1861, but the large number of petty cases under Chapter IX of the Code, has rendered the Return for 1862 more favorable.

Of 7,345 persons concerned in Crimes cognizable by the Police, 3,267 were prosecuted to conviction.

Only 20½ per cent of stolen property was recovered in 1862, as compared with 25 per cent in 1861.

LXXXIX.—Benares Division. Prevention of Crime.

89. The calendar of Crime in 1861 for five Districts in this Division (the Returns from Mirzapore having been excluded in consequence of their untrustworthiness,) is as follows :—

Headings 1 to 41,	...	4,416	Offences.
„ 42,	...	2,751	„
„ 43,	...	206	„
TOTAL,	...	7,373	Offences.

During the past year 9,153 Offences were committed, *viz.*—

Part I,	...	5,972	Offences.
Part II,	...	3,181	„

XC. to XCII.—Detection of Crime.

90. During 1861, no apprehension was made in 2,727 of 7,373 Offences. During the past year arrests were made in 6,165 out of 9,153 cases.

The number of persons concerned in Crime in 1861 was returned as 12,933; in the last year's Return 14,723 persons are entered of whom 8,887 were concerned in offences cognizable by the Police; a detail of these last is given below :—

Concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Ratio of 1 convicted to concerned.
8,887	4,494	5,383	2,908	1 in 3

In 1862 only 21 per cent of stolen property was recovered, against 27 per cent in 1861.

91. Several members of the gang of Ram Newaz Singh (a noted Dacoit infesting the Districts of Azimgurh and Ghazeepore, and for whose apprehension a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered by Government) have been captured during 1862, and since the close of the year, Ram Newaz Sing has himself been apprehended, and it is hoped that his band has been broken up.

92. The Inspector General has alluded to some remarks made by the late Magistrate of Mirzapore, relative to the frequency of suicides in the pergunnah of Bhudoee in that District, but a subsequent report which has been submitted by the present Magistrate shews that the return was inaccurate, and that the number of cases was much smaller than had been represented.

XCIII to XCVII.—Jhansie Division.

93. The Districts of this Division were brought under Act V of 1861, on the 1st January of the last year, and the Statistics of Crime have been for the first time before the Inspector General of Police for examination. No accurate comparison with former years can therefore be made :—

94. The calendar of Crime for the Division shews as follows :—

Part I,	...	1,536 Offences.
Part II,	...	715 „
TOTAL,	...	2,248

95. The proximity of Foreign Territory, and the irregularity of the British boundary line facilitate the escape from arrest of Criminals; hence in only 617 Offences under Part I, was arrest made, and of 303 persons concerned in Dacoitee and Robbery in the frontier districts only 25 were arrested.

96. The gangs by whom these Dacoities have chiefly been committed are well known, but their capture or dispersion have hitherto been frustrated by the practice they have adopted of living in shelter and concealment in the Jungles of Chundeyree in Scindiah's Territory, whence they make night attacks on British villages, crossing and re-crossing the frontier during the night. Arrangements have now been made in communication with the Agent Governor General for Central India, whereby the active co-operation of Scindiah's Forces in Chundeyree with the Local Police has been assured, and it is hoped that at no distant date, the whole of these gangs will be accounted for.

97. The three principal bands of Dacoits are headed by Debee Singh, Bikramjeet, and Juswunt Singh respectively. Lieutenant Thain, the District Superintendent of Lullutpore, surprised the first of these in August, when with only 14 followers he most gallantly attacked a band of nearly 60 men; eight of the gang were killed, and Debee Singh himself was wounded. The death of Bikramjeet in one of his midnight raids has also lately been reported.

XCVIII to C.—Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

98. The Statements for this district exhibit the following calendar of Crime :—

Part.	Number of Cases.	Cases in which arrest not made.	Arrest made.
Prevention I, ...	862	282	580
II, ...	497	47	450
	1,359	329	1,030

Which shews a considerable decrease over 1861.

[*N. W. Provinces.*]

99. In Part I, arrest was made in 580 cases or 67 per cent of 862 cases committed, of 1,538 persons concerned, 1,125 were arrested and brought to trial, of whom 647 were prosecuted to conviction. Only 12½ per cent of property stolen was recovered.

100. Great progress is reported to have been made during the year in the good discipline, obedience and orderly conduct of the Police, and the Returns of Crime sufficiently shew, that as regards detection of Crime, which has hitherto been looked upon as their weak point, there has been a sensible improvement.

SECTION IV.

JAILS.

101. The number and disposal of the Prisoners confined in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during 1862, is shewn in the following Table:—

CI. and CII.—Number and disposal of Prisoners.

	1861.		1862.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January,	13,885	351	14,381	471
Received during the year, ...	41,639	1,386	38,620	1,480
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	55,524	1,737	53,001	1,951
Transported beyond Seas, ...	671	24	363	38
Transferred to other Jails, ...	1,681	50	1,225	38
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	4,389	138	3,430	96
Released during the year, ...	31,931	1,010	31,591	1,264
Escaped, ...	117	1	74	2
Died, ...	2,348	40	1,156	20
Executed, ...	74	1	59	7
Remaining on 31st December, ...	14,363	473	15,103	486
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year, ...	57,16,482		57,82,041	
Daily average number of Prisoners, ...	15,662		15,742	

102. There has been a decrease of 2,309 in the total population of the Jails, but an increase of 80 in the daily average number in confinement, there have been 3019 fewer admissions of male prisoners, while on the other hand the number of female prisoners has increased by 94 over that in 1862.

103. The financial administration has been very satisfactory, the gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,70,124-2-10 shewing a total reduction of Rs. 1,01,376-11-8 and a decrease in cost per prisoner of Rs. 7-8-2½ as compared with 1861.

CIII.—Financial Administration.

CIV.—Proceeds of Convict labor.

104. The following Statement shows the financial results of Convict labor during the year:—

	1861.	1862.
Daily average No. of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	3,068	3,346
Ditto ditto on Jail Buildings, ...	4,825	5,500
Ditto on Roads and out-door labor, ...	962	112
Ditto ditto on the Menial Services of the Jail, ...	2,690	2,376
Ditto ditto inefficient from age and disease, ...	1,789	2,072
Total daily average No. of prisoners, sentenced to labor,	13,334	13,406
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Net cash profit realized on the sale of manufactured goods, ...	55,858 7 8	61,181 0 0
Value of manufactured goods in store, ...	30,035 8 7	23,312 14 3
Estimated profit on clothing manufactured for Prison use, ...	8,285 0 9	10,091 7 11
Value at bazaar rates of vegetables supplied from the Jail Gardens, ...	7,762 3 7	8,890 5 11
Total earnings of prisoners engaged in industrial manufactures, ...	1,01,941 4 7	1,03,475 12 1
Average earning per prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	33 3 7¼	30 14 10
Estimated value of convict labor on Jail Buildings, &c., ...	1,49,958 12 2	1,70,791 2 2
Estimated value of convict labor on roads and other out-door labor, ...	16,459 3 6	1,916 4 0
Do. do. saving by employment of prisoners in the menial services of the Jail, ...	96,840 0 0	85,536 0 0
Total estimated value of convict labor, ...	2,63,257 15 8	2,58,243 6 2
Average earning per prisoner on above three items, ...	31 0 10½	32 5 3
Gross value of convict labor, ...	3,65,199 4 3	3,61,719 2 3
DEDUCT.		
Wages of hired servants, ...	3,492 12 10	2,958 7 8
Compensation in lieu of convict labor, ...	45,906 0 0	15,200 0 0
Net value of convict labor, ...	3,15,800 7 5	3,43,560 10 7

105. It will be seen that the net profits on the sale of manufactured goods amounted to Rs. 61,181; deducting this sum from the total expenditure during the year, the

balance of Rs. 5,08,943-2-10 represents the actual cost to Government, or a fraction above Rs. 32 per prisoner.

CVI.—Casualties.

106. 1,174 deaths occurred during the year, of which 243 resulted in the Bareilly Jail from an epidemic of typhoid fever, and 34 in other Jails from cholera. The mortality rate from all causes was 7·45 of the average strength contrasting favorably with previous years; the chief diseases giving rise to the mortality were Fever (480), Dysentery (209), and Diarrhœa (202).

CVII.—Bad effects of deficient Jail accommodation on the health of the prisoners.

107.—In connection with the subject of Jail epidemics, the Officiating Inspector General has made some very practical remarks with reference to the amount of Jail accommodation now existing, and the effect upon the health of the prisoners generally. Dr. Walker observes that one of the model Barracks of the Agra Central Prison, 100 feet long, 28 feet broad and 22 feet high, with a cubical capacity of 39,600 feet, has hitherto been considered capable of containing 99 men, allowing 400 cubic feet of space to each prisoner. This however, allows to each man only two feet of lateral space or 18 square feet of superficial area, so that in point of fact, with the exception of the central passage of the Barrack, the ward is paved with a sweltering mass of bodies, throwing out exhalations which, during the still nights of the hot weather and rains, must hang like a cloud over the men, and be again and again inhaled into their lungs.

CVIII.—Increased superficial area the best remedy.

108. Dr. Walker thinks that, nothing will lessen this formidable source of disease so much as an increased allowance of superficial area to each prisoner. This was tried experimentally in 1861, in one of the sleeping Barracks of the Agra Central Jail, on a small body of men chosen at random from amongst the long term prisoners; the results were most favorable, and the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that in the absence of double storied Barracks, the increase of lateral space is the best and most economical solution of the difficulty; measures having this end in view will be adopted wherever practicable.

CIX.—Escapes.

109. There were 82 cases of escapes against 118 in 1861; this reduced number is doubtless one of the good results which have followed the general extension of intramural labor.

CX.—Prisoner Burkundazes.

110. The Superintendents of the Central Prisons have in every instance reported most favorably of the men who have acted during the year as Prisoner Burkundazes; it is hoped that they will with the class of well-paid turnkeys and warders lately introduced, in a great measure put a stop to the introduction of forbidden articles into the Jails, which forms the largest and most frequent class of breaches of Jail discipline.

CXI.—Good Conduct Marks.

111. Auxiliary to the election of Prisoner Burkundazes is the system of good conduct marks, the rules for granting which were given in last year's Report. This scheme was not introduced in several of the prisons until the second half of the year under review, and

its general results cannot therefore be stated; a special report has however been promised at the close of the current year.

CXII.—Education.

112. Attending school has now become part of the daily routine in all the Jails of the provinces. In the Central Prisons, education has, as was to be expected, made most progress; in the District Jails the scheme requires the fostering care of individual Officers to be productive of much good. On the 31st December, of the whole Jail population, 2,125 could both read and write, 3,498 could read only, and 12,953 could neither read nor write.

CXIII.—Management of District Jails by Civil Surgeons.

113. Of the 29 District Jails, 25 have been in charge of the Civil Surgeons during the greater part of the past year. The measure has been a success financially as the reduced expenditure on each prisoner testifies, and the discipline and order of the Jails have greatly improved. Both the Civil Surgeons themselves and the District Officers who formerly had charge of the Jails concur in their approval of the present system as compared with the former arrangements, and its continuance has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, subject to Annual Report.

SECTION V.

REVENUE.

CXIV.—Introductory.

114. The Annual Reports of the Revenue Administration of the North Western Provinces are prepared according to the Revenue year, corresponding with the Fuslee year 1269, and embrace the period from 1st October 1861 to 30th September 1862; the results are described in the following paragraphs :—

CXV and CXVI.—Season.

115. The season has been a generally prosperous one; although the autumnal crops were in many districts damaged by heavy rains, yet this was more than compensated by the increased yield of the spring harvest.

116. The Meteorological Register shews the average fall of rain throughout the Provinces to have been 39 inches or nearly double that of the preceding or Famine year.

CXVII to CXIX.—Land Revenue.

117. There is a decrease of Rs. 4,13,234 in the total demand for the year, (Rs. 3,86,81,158,) arising from the cession of territory to Scindiah and to the Nawab of Rampore. The amount realized is nevertheless greater than it was last year, the total balance (Rs. 6,69,000,) being not more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the demand. Of this balance Rs. 1,87,664 are "nominal," being caused by resettlements at a reduced amount; Rs. 47,208 are "doubtful," and only Rs. 30,639 "irrecoverable."

118. The following table shews the percentage of balance on demand on each District :—

Division.	District.	Percentage of Balances on Demand.		
		Real.	Nominal.	Total.
Meerut, ...	Dehra Doon, ...	3·29	0	3·29
	Seharunpore, ...	3·58	4·46	8·04
	Moozuffernugger, ...	2·44	0·76	3·20
	Meerut, ...	0.38	0·04	0·42
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1·15	2·10	3·25
	Allygurh, ...	3·04	0	3·04
	Total, ...	2·04	1·16	3·20
Kumaon, ...	Kumaon, ...	2·17	0	2·17
	Gurhwal, ...	1·96	0	1·96
	Total, ...	2·10	0	2·10
Rohilcund, ...	Bijnour, ...	0·82	0·02	0·84
	Moradabad, ...	1·16	0·38	1·54
	Budaon, ...	0·74	0·22	0·96
	Bareilly, ...	0·34	0·10	0·44
	Shahjehanpore, ...	0·42	0·67	1·09
	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	0	0	0
	Total, ...	0·67	0·26	0·93
Agra, ...	Muttra, ...	0·49	0	0·49
	Agra, ...	4·72	0·85	5·57
	Furruckabad, ...	0·90	0·08	0·98
	Mynpoory, ...	2·29	0·63	2·92
	Etawah, ...	0·90	0·02	0·92
	Etah, ...	0·88	0	0·88
	Total, ...	1,85	0·29	2·14
Jhansie, ...	Jaloun, ...	2·78	0·30	3·08
	Jhansie, ...	0·20	0	0·20
	Lullutpore, ...	2·84	10·19	13·03
	Humeerpore, ...	1·37	0·10	1·47
	Total, ...	1·72	0·82	2·54
Allahabad, ...	Cawnpore, ...	0·04	0·39	0·43
	Futtehpore, ...	0	0	0
	Banda, ...	0·09	0	0·09
	Allahabad, ...	0	0·36	0·36
	Total, ...	0·03	0.23	0·26
Goruckpore, ...	Goruckpore, ...	1·96	0·27	2·23
	Total, ...	1·96	0·27	2·23
Benares, ...	Azimgurh, ...	0	0	0
	Jounpore, ...	0·22	0	0·22
	Mirzapore, ...	6·60	0·17	6·77
	Benares, ...	0·18	0·06	0·24
	Ghazeepore, ...	0·09	1·45	1·54
	Total, ...	1·02	0·40	1·42
	Grand Total, ...	1·24	0·48	1·72

The greater part of the realizable arrears, which were less than 4 lakhs, was collected before the close of the calendar year.

119. Of outstanding balances about 13 lakhs have been collected, and 11 lakhs remitted; the aggregate outstanding arrear is now 56¾ lakhs, last year it was above 63 lakhs. No less than 37½ lakhs of this arrear are due from the Rohilcund Division; a great proportion is however in progress of adjustment, and it is hoped that next year will shew a marked decrease.

120. The number of Dustuks issued, has risen from 1,05,000 to 1,25,000 as compared with the previous year, but the increase has chiefly occurred in districts where it was suspected that other unauthorized coercive measures had hitherto been substituted for them, and is therefore not unsatisfactory.

CXX.—Measures for realizing the Land Revenue.

Dustuks.

121. The following table shews the number of coercive processes as compared with the previous year:—

CXXI.—Coercive processes.

Divisions.	1860-61.				1861-62.			
	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.
Meerut, ...	3	4	4	1	1	5	8	1
Kumaon, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rohilcund, ...	0	15	2	1	1	9	2	0
Agra, ...	1	4	19	5	1	4	7	9
Jhansie, ...	5	7	5	1	3	1	2	5
Allahabad, ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Goruckpore, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benares, ...	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total, ...	10	32	30	8	6	24	19	15

It is satisfactory to perceive that the whole number of these processes is so small, and that during the year, only six sales of land for arrears of Government Revenue occurred throughout the whole of these Provinces.

122. With few exceptions, the Tehseeldars in all Districts have been invested with the power to try cases under Act X of 1859, and the result has been very satisfactory. The measure is popular with the people who are saved a long and expensive journey to the Sudder Station, and the local knowledge of the Tehseeldar enables him to ascertain with great facility the merits of the cases which come for trial before him. A Notification has been issued requiring every Tehseeldar to qualify himself within six months for the exercise of powers under this Act.

CXXII.—Suits under Act X of 1859.

123. The following Statement shews the number of summary suits instituted and disposed of in those Districts to which Act X of 1859 has not been extended :—

CXXIII.—Summary Suits.

Division or District.	Number of Suits.	Decided.	Adjusted or withdrawn.
Dehra Doon District, ...	66	57	9
Kumaon Division, ...	271	135	88
Terai Pergunnahs (District,) ...	0	0	0
Jhansie Division, ...	716	531	152
TOTAL, ... 1861-62,...	1,053	723	249
TOTAL, ... 1860-61,...	927	589	313

124. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of sales of landed property in satisfaction of decrees of Court. In the previous year there were 612 such cases, in the present there are but 479. This satisfactory result is attributable in some measure to the fact, that Collectors of Districts have very generally availed themselves of the powers conferred on them by Section 244, Act VIII of 1859, and have thus prevented many sales in execution of decrees, which must otherwise have taken place.

CXXIV.—Mutations.

125. The Abkaree Revenue has increased from 21½ lakhs to 23¾ lakhs, but it is believed that next year's Returns will be less favorable. The current year must however be regarded as exceptional, an intermediate settlement for three months having been concluded in the first instance, followed by another short settlement for four months, thus leaving only five months for the trial of the new distillery system, which was introduced on the 1st May 1863.

CXXV.—Abkaree.

126. The Stamp Revenue has decreased as compared with the previous year, as was to be expected from the action of Act XIV of 1859, but it is still much higher than in 1859-60. It is believed that with a strict enforcement of the new Stamp Law, there will be a steady increase under this head.

CXXVI and CXXVII.—Stamp Revenue.

127. The following Statement shews the amount of Stamp Revenue for the last three years:—

Division.	Net Revenue in		
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut, ...	2,11,928	3,81,670	2,70,418
Kumaon, ...	14,203	20,822	28,609
Rohilcund, ...	2,40,652	4,34,782	3,00,819
Agra, ...	2,54,893	4,46,567	3,96,045
Jhansie,...	25,026	40,446	52,763
Allahabad, ...	1,57,361	3,17,104	2,93,428
Goruckpore, ...	90,558	1,66,465	1,44,592
Benares, ...	2,88,054	5,04,280	5,03,845
TOTAL, ...	12,82,675	23,12,136	19,90,519

CXXVIII.—Sayer Revenue.

128. The Sayer Revenue has increased from Rs. 74,085 to Rs. 98,834. The increase has been chiefly in the Benares and Meerut Divisions.

CXXIX.—Sale of confiscated Estates.

129. The receipts from the sale of confiscated estates have increased to Rs. 6,81,421, as compared with Rs. 2,52,000 in the year preceding; of this sum nearly 5 lakhs have been realized in the Meerut Division alone.

CXXX.—Total Revenue collected.

130. The following Table presents an Abstract of the entire Revenues collected during the year under report:—

Land Revenue,	...	3,80,12,098
Income from old Balances,	...	12,05,946
Land Revenue not on Rent Roll,	...	8,33,387
Surplus Tulubana,	...	28,052
Abkaree,	...	23,74,952
Stamps,	...	19,90,519
Sayer,	...	98,834
Sale of confiscated Land,	...	6,81,421
TOTAL,	...	4,53,15,209

CXXXI.—Total Revenue for the Official year 1862-63.

131. The above Table gives the details for the Revenue year ending 30th September 1862. The following five Statements shew the Revenue of these Provinces (excepting the Customs Department) for the Official year 1862-63, ending 30th April 1863 :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Demand, ...	3,87,29,919	38,616,532
Collected, ...	3,77,19,689	38,136,042
Balance, ...	10,10,230	4,80,490

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Gross amount of outstanding Balance, ...	75,71,197	65,44,090
Collected within the year, ...	13,10,101	8,21,918
Remitted do do do., ...	5,83,810	8,25,747
Balance at close of year, ...	56,77,286	48,96,424

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Demand, Current, ...	21,44,334	23,29,229
Outstanding, ...	2,43,829	2,91,579
TOTAL, ...	23,88,163	26,20,808
Collected, ...	20,66,467	23,93,474
Remitted, ...	30,751	42,567
Net Balance, ...	2,90,945	1,84,767

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Amount assessed for the year, ...	27,37,348	25,77,311
Collected, including outstanding arrears, ...	29,67,041	22,47,113
Refunds, ...	22,961	12,122
Net Collections, ...	29,44,080	22,34,991

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Gross Receipts, ...	23,92,043	19,41,299
Refunds, ...	1,41,706	70,206
Net Receipts, ...	22,50,337	8,71,093

CXXXII.—Business disposed of.

132. The amount of business disposed of is shewn in detail in Appendix II. It has decreased slightly owing to the favorable season; the cost of collection has also diminished.

CXXXIII.—Population Returns.

133. The Population Returns have been corrected in many instances by annual census obtained from the Putwarees, but this cannot be considered a perfectly trustworthy source of information, and the Sudder Board have advocated a new census upon the same principles as that carried out on the night of the 31st December 1852. This subject will receive the early consideration of the Lieutenant Governor.

CXXXIV.—Settlement Operations.

134. The following memorandum shews briefly the progress of Settlement Operations in these Provinces:—

Seharunpore District.—The settlement has been completed, and the final Report is awaited.

Boolundshuhur.—The measurements have been completed, the settlement of about three-fourths of the District has been made, and the preparation of records is well advanced.

Dehra Dhoon.—The measurements and mapping are completed, and the records nearly so.

Goruckpore.—The work is rapidly approaching completion; the assessments have been given out in all but two or three pergunnahs, and the reports for some of the pergunnahs have been received.

Furruckabad.—Preliminary operations, *viz.*, settlement of boundary disputes and instruction of Putwarees have commenced.

Moozuffernugger.—The assessments are nearly finished, and the preparation of records well advanced.

Jhansie.—In five pergunnahs the assessments are completed; in pergunnah *Jhansie* the assessment has not yet been made, but the preliminary papers are near completion.

Jaloun.—All the assessments have been completed, and about one-third of the Vernacular records.

Humeerpore.—Pergunnah *Jeitpoor.*—The measurements and maps are complete and one-third of the records.

Lullutpore.—The measurements and maps are finished and the records well advanced.

Jounpore.—Revision of papers. About half the boundaries and maps with Indices are completed.

135. A Tabular Statement of the Exports aad Imports of the Goruckpore District will be found in Appendix No. III. The necessity of breaking up this large and important District into two or more Sub-Divisions has long been felt, and measures having this object in view are at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

CXXXV.—Imports and Exports, Goruckpore.

136. The whole of the Revenue from the Ajmere District for the current year, amounting to Rs. 5,45,640-6-9, has been realized. The demand for Mhairwarrah Rs. 2,28,764-14-1 has also been paid up, with the exception of a small balance of Rs. 469-10-4. These results are satisfactory.

CXXXVI.—Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

137. Detailed reports were called for by this Government through the Sudder Board of Revenue on the important subject of Cotton cultivation in these Provinces, and the following information has been obtained :—

CXXXVII to CXLI.—Cotton cultivation.

138. The average yield of Cotton per acre in 1861 was: of uncleaned from 4 to 6 maunds, and of cleaned from 1¼ to 2 maunds. The market prices varied, for cleaned Cotton from Rs. 9 and 10 per maund in the Western Districts, to Rs. 12 to 13 in the Eastern.

139. Up to May 1862 the market price of cleaned Cotton had not reached higher than from Rs. 10 per maund in the Western Districts to Rs. 16 in the Eastern; but the speculation consequent on the urgency of the demand from England about that period caused a sudden and great rise in the price, which was often above Rs. 30 a maund at Mirzapore.

140. This great enhancement of price came, however, too late to have its full effect upon the sowings of the year. In the Cotton-growing districts arrangements had usually been made for the coming crop before the excitement could reach the local market.

141. The extension in Cotton cultivation, which has actually taken place, as shewn in the annexed Table, cannot therefore be mainly attributed to this cause.

Division.	District.	1861-62. Acres.	1861-62. Maunds of clean Cotton 80 lbs. each.	1862-63. Acres.	1862-63. Maunds of clean Cotton 80 lbs. each.	Estimated increase over last year.
Meerut.	Seharunpore, ...	23,750	35,750	24,000		
	Moozuffernugger, ...	17,000	25,500	20 000		
	Meerut, ...	36,000	54,000	45,000		
	Boolundshuhur, ...	24,750	37,000	33,227		
	Allygurh, ...	1,65,000	2,00,000	1,95,000		
	Total, ...	2,66,500	3,52,250	3,17,227	4,50,000	27 per cent.
Rohilcund.	Bijnour, ...	23,000	34,500	25,350		
	Moradabad, ...	27,500	42,000	33,000		
	Budaon, ...	52,500	78,500	80,000		
	Bareilly, ...	24,000	36,000	26,367		
	Shahjehanpore, ..	8,000	8,000	9,000		
	Total, ...	1,35,000	1,99,000	1,73,717	2,50,000	25 per cent.
Agra.	Muttra, ...	68,000	90,000	79,400		
	Agra, ...	73,826	1,00,000	1,13,535		
	Etah, ...	26,000	39,000	35,000		
	Mynpoorie, ...	19,000	28,500	25,000		
	Etawah, ...	47,000	70,000	56,300		
	Furruckabad, ...	10,000	15,000	11,000		
	Total, ...	2,43,826	3,42,500	3,20,235	4,50,000	31½ per cent.
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	63,000	90,000	70,400		
	Futtehpore, ...	24,000	30,000	23,250		
	Banda, ...	89,000	60,000	1,20,000		
	Allahabad, ...	27,000	27,000	18,300		
	Total, ...	2,03,000	2,07,000	2,31,950	2,50,000	20 per cent.
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	28,000	28,000	28,000		
	Jaloun, ...	50,000	60,000	62,000		
	Humeerpore, ...	38,500	34,000	44,000		
	Total, ...	1,16,500	1,22,000	1,34,000	1,50,000	22 per cent.
	Grand Total, ...	9,64,826	12,22,750	11,77,129	15,50,000	26¾ per cent.

142. The cultivation of Cotton for foreign exportation is still unknown in Goruckpore, in the Benares Division, and in the Hills.

143. The entire area under cultivation is estimated at 11,77,000 acres against 9,65,000 in the previous year, or an increase of 22 per cent, and the outturn of clean Cotton would be about 11,00,000 cwts against 8,00,000 cwts in the previous year, or an increase of 26¾ per cent. The long continued stormy weather in September last, however, seriously affected the Cotton crop in the districts south of the Jumna, and the outturn in these has been considerably below the average.

144. The Collector of Ghazeepore estimated on careful enquiry that upwards of 2,00,000 maunds (nearly 1,50,000 cwts) of Cotton had either passed down the River between May and the end of September last, or were *en route* from Agra, Mirzapore, &c, and this estimate is believed to be under the mark.

Separate Revenue (Customs).

CXLV.—Aggregate Income.

145. The aggregate income from all sources during the year is shewn in the following table :—

Department.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt, ...	42,73,657	28,32,816	7,94,386	79,00,859
Sugar, ...	4,28,703	8,79,967	1,00,152	14,08,822
Miscellaneous, ...	2,518	2,755	6,327	11,600
Total, ...	47,04,878	37,15,538	9,00,865	93,21,281

To this should be added the income from the Saltpetre Department under Act XXXI of 1861, which amounts to Rs. 1,18,000.

146. There is a decrease, as compared with 1861-62, of upwards of Rs. 14½ lakhs, arising entirely from the diminished receipts on account of Salt.

CXLVII.—Causes of decrease.

147. This falling off in the Salt Revenue amounts to 16½ per cent, and appears due chiefly to a rise in the price of Bhurtpore and other Western Salts, and to the large employment of Capital and Carriage in the Cotton Trade. The Commissioner of Customs is of opinion that a considerable portion of the deficit has been caused by the illicit manufacture of Salt in Oudh. However this may be, the Department in Oudh, under recent orders of the Supreme Government, has been placed under the Commissioner of Customs, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, and the cause assigned ought not to exercise any unfavorable influence on the Salt receipts in future.

148. There has been an increase in the receipts from Sugar of Rs. 1,32,446 on the whole line.

CXLIX and CL.—Customs Collections, Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

149. The Customs Collections for Ajmere and Mhairwarrah amounted to Rs. 1,11,386-4-11, shewing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 681-15-8. The increase though small is satisfactory, as the abolition of the duty on Cotton, which occurred early in the year, involved an immediate loss to the Revenue from Rs. 7,000 to 8,000.

150. The principal increase has been in the following articles :—

Opium, ...	Rs.	4,700
Sugar, ...	,,	2,230
Salt, ...	,,	2,860

On the other hand there has been a large decrease on the duty levied on the following :—

Ghee, ...	Rs.	1,200
Goor, ...	„	870
Sesamum,...	„	1,540

151. Act XXXI of 1861, regulating the taxation of Salt made in connection with Saltpetre, was introduced into these Provinces only four months prior to the commencement of the period under Report, a sufficient time has not therefore elapsed to test fully its practical effect.

CLI.—Administration of Act XXXI of 1861.

152. The aggregate income of the Department during the year was as follows :—

CLII.—Income of the Department.

Duty on Salt passed from Saltpetre Refineries, ...	Rs.	88,992	5	3
License Fees, ...	„	28,905	8	0
Fines, ...	„	464	9	7
TOTAL, Rs.		1,18,362	6	10

153. The cost of the Establishment employed under this Department amounts to Rs. 1,76,892-14-4, so that there is an apparent deficit of Rs. 58,530-7-6. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Department has two duties to perform; 1st, to check the illicit manufacture of salt; and 2ndly, to levy duty from Saltpetre Salt. The first of these duties has always been held an essential part of the Customs system, and in 1858 the Supreme Government sanctioned an Establishment costing annually Rs. 86,964 for the suppression of illicit and untaxed manufacture of Salt within the frontier line. Had Act XXXI of 1861 not been passed, an Establishment to that extent would still have been kept up.

CLIII and CLIV.—Cost of Establishment,

154. The duties of that separate Establishment, which brought no direct return to the Revenue, are now performed by the new Department; instead therefore of expending Rs. 87,000 and receiving no return, Rs. 1,76,892 have been expended, and a return of Rs. 1,18,362 received. The saving to the State has consequently been Rs. 28,433.

155. The Board of Revenue have called attention to the encouragement given to the artificial manufacture of Saltpetre in Europe by the heavy export duty on Saltpetre shipped from Calcutta, and have suggested a reduction of that duty. It is, however, the belief of this Government that any reduction of duty would only tend to swell the profits of the exporters instead of reducing the price to the consumer. A separate reference on this subject has however been made to the Supreme Government.

CLV.—Artificial Manufacture of Saltpetre in Europe.

Separate Revenue (Assessed Taxes).

156. The following Statement shews the Income Tax Assessments under Schedules I and II for the first three years :—

CLVI.—Income Tax Assessments.

District.	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Number assessed.	Amount of assessment.	Number assessed.	Amount of assessment.	Number assessed.	Amount of assessment.
Dehra Dhoon, ...	1,197	21,245	1,190	21,251	285	16,098
Seharunpore, ...	6,217	77,130	6,298	76,036	989	45,418
E.—Moozuffernugger, ...	4,699	57,067	5,089	69,158	944	43,370
Meerut, ...	7,163	1,22,987	7,185	1,21,074	1,987	92,296
Boolundshuhur, ...	3,999	65,377	3,904	59,304	831	42,275
Allygurh, ...	5,093	96,831	5,433	95,733	1,250	73,852
Total of Meerut Division,	28,368	4,40,637	29,099	4,42,556	6,286	3,13,309
Kumaon, ...	598	9,343	637	8,671	152	8,731
Gurhwal, ...	313	2,526	352	2,707	22	1,027
Total of Kumaon Division,	911	11,869	989	11,378	174	9,758
E.—Bijnour, ...	1,777	29,443	1,992	31,160	442	21,845
Moradabad, ...	4,184	72,989	4,348	72,512	1,196	53,530
Budaon, ...	4,459	74,752	4,758	69,596	1,006	47,489
E.—Bareilly, ...	3,761	66,164	4,688	71,427	1,006	51,043
Shahjehanpore, ...	3,387	66,181	3,448	62,348	1,228	52,497
Terai Pergunnahs, ...	40	366	39	297	Not received.	
Total of Bareilly Division,	17,608	3,09,895	19,273	3,07,340	4,878	2,26,404
E.—Muttra, ...	8,174	1,26,439	10,372	1,58,723	2,051	92,378
E.—Agra, ...	7,375	1,04,837	7,364	1,04,801	1,284	64,310
Furruckabad, ...	4,057	98,725	4,406	83,901	908	62,771
E.—Mynpoorie, ...	2,821	41,904	3,423	40,369	645	26,746
E.—Etawah, ...	2,083	36,511	2,800	41,010	483	25,506
Etah, ...	3,610	43,722	3,484	40,766	583	23,849
Total of Agra Division,	28,120	4,52,138	31,849	4,69,570	5,954	2,95,560
Jaloun, ...	1,625	32,872	2,270	40,290	686	31,519
Jhansie, ...	1,529	29,054	1,345	27,527	318	20,795
Lullutpore, ...	1,112	10,689	1,420	12,439	129	5,789
E.—Humeerpore, ...	1,014	9,874	4,194	34,997	402	14,307
Total of Jhansie Division,	5,280	82,489	9,229	1,15,253	1,535	72,410
Cawnpore, ...	11,877	1,82,195	13,331	1,59,547	2,044	96,281
Futtehpore, ...	6,252	90,879	7,697	1,02,620	1,610	63,957
Banda, ...	3,674	54,785	4,080	53,011	781	40,102
Allahabad, ...	11,013	1,88,399	10,494	1,70,671	2,094	1,22,518
Total of Allahabad Divn.,	32,816	5,16,258	35,602	4,85,849	6,529	3,22,858
Goruckpore, ...	15,260	2,39,755	13,313	1,81,586	2,130	95,951
E.—Azimgurh, ...	3,575	55,383	6,073	99,138	1,892	73,592
E.—Jounpore, ...	5,365	94,382	7,420	95,093	1,230	64,844
Mirzapore, ...	13,719	2,94,307	15,163	2,76,318	2,912	2,14,306
Benares, ...	9,621	1,85,886	9,896	1,71,635	1,937	1,26,728
Ghazeepore, ...	10,832	1,52,669	11,003	1,41,682	1,620	85,975
Total of Benares Division,	43,112	7,82,627	49,555	7,83,866	9,591	5,65,445
E.—Ajmere, ...	4,625	73,618	4,662	70,252	774	56,080
Grand Total, ...	1,76,100	29,09,286	1,93,571	28,67,650	37,857	19,57,775

The Districts marked E. were exempted from the operation of Act XXI of 1861 for the year 1861-62.

157. For 1862-63 the figures include the annual assessments on fees &c. under Schedule IV, which are however very small in amount. The general results for 1861-62 give a small decrease (Rs. 41,636) when compared with the tax of 1860-61. Wherever Act XXI of 1861 was put in force a decrease was generally to be expected. The operation of that Act tended to remissions in every case where the assessment for 1860-61 was too high, while it did not allow of the tax being raised when it was found to have been too low, unless where the parties taxed were rash enough to object to the confirmation of the tax of 1860-61.

158. For the districts in which Act XXI of 1861 was not put in force there has been generally an increase. This was to be looked for, as the reason for the exclusion of these districts was that the tax on them had not been fully assessed.

CLIX.—Working of Act XVI of 1862.

159. The operation of Act XVI of 1862 has caused a diminution of above 30 per cent in the income for 1862-63. This is a larger loss than was anticipated by the Sudder Board, and arises from the fact that the adjustments are generally in favor of the Assessees and rarely in that of Government.

SECTION VI.

EDUCATION.

160. The progress of Education generally has been satisfactory. An abstract of the expenditure during 1862-63 is given in the following Statement:—

CLX.—Expenditure.

Funds allotted in the Imperial Budget.	Direction.	Inspection.	Instruction.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I A. Fixed recurring charges,	34,416	1,20,960	2,63,952	4,19,328
I B. Fluctuating charges, ...	5,000	15,081	32,910	52,991
Total, ...	39,416	1,36,041	2,96,862	4,72,319
II Funds derived from local sources, cess, endowments, &c.,	...	...	2,80,660	2,80,660
Grand Total, ...	39,416	1,36,041	5,77,522	7,52,979

It will be seen that of the total expenditure of 7½ lakhs, 5 per cent is spent on direction, 18 per cent on inspection, and 77 per cent on instruction.

161. For the purpose of inspection the area of the North Western Provinces is divided into three large Circles, each averaging about 24,000 square miles, with populations varying from 7 to 12 millions, and two minor Circles. In the three larger Circles there is on an average one Government Vernacular School for every 10 square miles, and every 3,600 of the population. This calculation excludes Government Colleges, Missionary and Indigenous Schools.

CLXI.—Inspection.

162. For each of these Divisions there is an European Inspector with Native Deputies; it is proposed to strengthen the system by exchanging a portion of the Native Agency for a small number of well qualified European Assistant Inspectors.

163. The character and extent of the Schools for direct instruction in the North Western Provinces are shewn in the annexed Schedule.

CLXIII.—Instruction.

No.	Character of School.	No.	Average attendance.	Average attendance for each School.	Remarks.
1	Colleges, ...	3	1,009	336	
2	Collegiate School, ...	1	148	148	
3	High School, ...	1	206	206	
4	Anglo-Vernacular Schools,	21	771	37	Several of these are recently established.
5	Normal School, ...	4	402	100·5	
6	Tehseelee Schools, ...	244	13,543	55·5	
7	Hulqabundee Schools, ...	3,045	78,489	26	
8	Female Schools, ...	62	950	15	Several of these are recently established.
9	Indigenous Schools under inspection, ...	6,296	58,921	9·3	
10	Aided Schools under inspection, ...	14	1,744	124.5	Five of these Schools received grants in 1862-63 for the first time.
	Total, ...	9,691	1,56,183	16	

164. The first eight of these ten classes of Schools are strictly Government Schools. In classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 English is chiefly studied; in some of the Schools of class 9 it is also taught. In classes 5, 6, 7 and 8 oriental languages, chiefly the Vernacular of the District are taught.

165. The state of the four Upper Institutions, *viz.*, the Agra, Bareilly and Benares Colleges, and the Ajmere School, is satisfactory.

CLXVI.—Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

166. Of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the higher class Allygurh stands in the first rank, and five new Schools on the same model have recently been established in the Meerut Circle. The means of learning English have thus been put within the reach of the inhabitants of all the chief Towns in the Divisions of Meerut and Rohilcund.

CLXVII.—Normal Schools.

167. There are four Normal Schools, one at each of the Stations of Benares, Meerut, Agra and Almorah. All are progressing favorably; the last has been established but recently. The importance of such Schools and the impetus they are calculated to give to the general system of education are unquestionable.

168. In the Meerut Circle there are 62 Tehseelee Schools with 4,161 Scholars, being 239 more than in last year's registry. Of Hulkabundee Schools there are 843 with 23,607 Scholars, being 46 Schools, and 1,311 Scholars in excess of last year.

CLXVIII.—Tehseelee and Hulkabundee Schools.

169. In the Benares Circle there are 59 Tehseelee Schools with 3,902 Scholars, and no less than 1,135 Hulkabundee Schools with 39,508 Scholars; the increase in the latter class has been 104 Schools and 5,303 Scholars.

170. In the Agra Circle there are 79 Tehseelee Schools and 5,663 boys. The number of Hulkabundee Schools is 953.

171. In the minor Circles of Kumaon and Gurhwal and Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, the progress of education has been comparatively small, but it is increasing year by year. 35 Hulkabundee Schools have been established during the year in Gurhwal. There are 17 Missionary Schools in the Ajmere Circle which receive no aid from Government.

172. The progress of Female education though still slow is very encouraging. In the 1st Circle there are now 32 Schools attended by 314 children, and this is exclusive of 169 girls who attend with their brothers at the Hulkabundee Schools. In the 2nd Circle there are 30 Schools with 467 girls, whereas last year there were but 17 Schools and 298 pupils. Three Girls' Schools have lately been established in the Allahabad District.

CLXXII.—Female Schools.

173. The training of efficient Female Teachers, and the preparation of suitable books are two essential requisites, and the attention of the Director of Public Instruction has been directed to these points.

174. The names of the aided Schools with the amount of the monthly grant to each is shewn in the annexed list.

CLXXIV.—Aided Schools.

Number.	Name of School.	Average attendance.	Grant-in-aid.
			Rs.
1	Church Missionary Society College (Saint John's) Agra,	202	400
2	Ditto ditto (Jay Narain's) Benares,	315	250
3	Ditto ditto School, Muttra, ...	130	100
4	Ditto ditto ditto, Azimgurh, ...	112	100
5	Ditto ditto ditto, Goruckpore, ...	136	100
6	Ditto ditto ditto, Meerut, ...	90	100
7	Ditto ditto ditto, Chunar, ...	91	60
8	Ditto ditto Girls' School, Benares,	130	82
9	Society for Propagation of the Gospel School, Cawnpore,	145	200
10	London Mission School, Almorah, ...	101	150
11	German Mission School, Ghazeepore, ...	145	100
12	American P. Mission School, Dehra, ...	38	100
13	American Methodist Episcopal Mission School, Nynee Tal,	37	50
14	Roman Catholic College (Saint Peter's) Agra, ...	72	125
	TOTAL, ...	1,744	1,917

SECTION VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

175. During the year 1862-63 the following changes were made in the Executive charges under the Public Works Department of these Provinces:—

The Goruckpore Division was abolished in consequence of the withdrawal of the wing of a British Regiment, which used to be quartered at Goruckpore. The station, now occupied by Native Troops only, has been included in the Benares Executive Division.

The Rohilcund Trunk Road, originally formed into two Divisions, was towards the close of the year placed under a single Executive Officer.

In the Irrigation Department the two Terminal Divisions of Cawnpore and Etawah have been diminished in extent by the construction of a new (Allygurh) Division out of their upper portions.

The distribution of Circles has continued undisturbed.

176. In the first Circle no works under the heads of "Military" and "Civil Administration" have been executed, which require special notice.

177. Under "Public Improvements" may be noted the commencement of the restoration of the Hindun Bridge in the 6th Division Grand Trunk Road. The abutments and piers of the Bridge had been carried up to springing line, and two-thirds of the earthwork in approaches had been executed, when the attention of the Government was drawn by the Secretary of State for India to doubts formerly entertained, with reference to the security of the foundations of the Eastern abutment, and some of the piers. An examination of the old records of the Military Board Office shewed that there was ample ground for the doubts suggested, and the further progress of the work was suspended, with the view of substituting a lighter superstructure for the brickwork arches first designed. The Chief Engineer has expressed his opinion that if the Eastern abutment can be sufficiently strengthened, a single Span Iron Suspension Bridge will afford the best means of crossing the Hindun, by allowing an unobstructed waterway to be given for the very heavy floods to which that River is liable.

178. The progress made on the Agra and Bombay Road has during the year been most satisfactory, and it is hoped that by the close of 1863 the whole line, as far as it lies in the North Western Provinces, *viz.*, 267½ miles from Agra to Bioura, will have been metalled.

179. The only other line of Road in the 1st Circle which calls for remark is that from Roorkee *viâ* the Mohund Pass and Dehra to Rajpore, below Mussoorie.

On this line 28 miles were opened for traffic: of which 4 miles have been metalled, 30 culverts have been completed, and 15 were in progress at the end of the year. Labor is difficult to procure for the greater part of this road, which runs through the

unhealthy country bordering the Siwalik range, and progress is necessarily slower than on similar works lower down the Doab. It is expected, however, that by the beginning of the rains of 1864, the whole line from Roorkee to Rajpore will be available for light traffic, and unless when occasionally interrupted by land-slips in the Mohund Pass, be maintained throughout the year.

180. The Military Works executed in the 2nd Circle call for no remark.

181. Under the head of "Civil Administration" may be noted the preparations made for the new Civil Offices at Allahabad. The designs for these have been generally approved by the Government of India, subject to certain minor alterations, which the Executive Engineer was directed to introduce. Quarries for stone have been opened at Purtabpore on the Jumna, 40 miles from Allahabad, and arrangements have been made for supplying that material during the ensuing year in abundance, independently of certain monopolists who have hitherto held full command of the market. The estimates as now submitted aggregate Rs. 15,53,810.

182. Under "Public Improvements" may be noticed the Sohagee Pass Road, which connects Allahabad with the Great Deccan Road. The whole of the earthwork on this line has been completed, the masonry works have been finished with some slight exceptions, and two-thirds of the metal required have been collected for consolidation during the rainy season of 1863.

183. The Rohilcund Trunk Road, as already stated, has been formed into one Executive charge. In the old 1st Division, between Kutra and the Sanka River, west of Bareilly, a length of 36 miles, the earthwork has been very nearly completed; metal for 30 miles has been collected, and will be consolidated during the rains. Plans and Estimates for the prolongation of the road from the Sanka River to the boundary of the Rampore Territory have been prepared, but work will not be commenced on that section until the cold season. In the former 2nd Division, between Kutra and Futtehgurh, the most difficult part of the line is that for the first 11 miles from the latter station. The road lies in the valleys of the Ganges and Ramgunga, the flood waters of which in heavy rainy seasons unite and inundate the whole intervening country. On this portion of the line embankments to carry the road above flood level will be required throughout. For this work, as well as for the passage of the numerous affluents of the two Rivers abovementioned, surveys have been made, and Plans and Estimates were in preparation when the year closed.

On the remainder of the line, 32½ miles, about three-fourths of the earthwork have been completed; but the quantity of kunkur collected is small.

The difficulty of procuring trustworthy contractors on this Road has not yet been overcome: all or nearly all the work has to be performed by day-laborers, supervised by the Public Works Establishments, and progress is not therefore so satisfactory as it ought to be.

184. On the Cawnpore and Malthone Road, little beyond current repairs of existing line and surveys for determining a better alignment between Calpee and Jhansie

has been effected. Between Jhansie and Malthone all work has been suspended, as the abandonment of that section is in contemplation, with the view of substituting a direct road from Saugor through Nowgong and Humeerpore to Futtehpore. With this line Jhansie would be connected by a cross road. If this design be carried out, the road between Jhansie and Saugor *viâ* Malthone will be made over to District Committees, to be maintained as a fair weather line.

185. In the Irrigation Department the most noticeable features are the extension of the works on the Futtehgurh and Boolundshuhur Branches of the Ganges Canal, and the continued progress made in carrying out the minor irrigating channels (Rajbuhas) of that Canal.

186. The Futtehgurh Branch has been completed to its 40th mile, while excavation and masonry works have been in progress for a further length of 43 miles. At the lower end of each of these sections an escape to the Ganges has been provided, with the view of enabling the irrigation from the Branch to be carried on while the lower works continue incomplete. Rajbuhas have been taken out in the first 40 miles, and by their means water has been delivered to a point 40 miles lower down the Branch. It is doubtful, however, that the original design of extending this Branch to Futtehgurh can be fully adhered to: the demand for water is even now threatening to be as great as the works already constructed, or in contemplation can meet.

187. The question of permanent head works for the Ganges Canal still remains in abeyance, no orders having been received on the subject from the Government of India. Until these works are executed, it does not appear desirable to extend the irrigating channels supplied by the main Canal, beyond the point which experience indicates to be the limit of the average supply derivable from the Ganges under existing conditions.

188. Progress on the Boolundshuhur Branch continues to be satisfactory, and it is hoped that within the next two years all the works on this line, which with the present supply of water can properly be undertaken, will be brought to a completion.

189. Of new Rajbuhas 190 miles were completed during the year; and nearly 100 miles of old Rajbuhas, the levels of which were defective, and did not admit of irrigation without artificial means for raising the water, have been thoroughly remodelled. Numerous minor channels also have been made for cultivators, for the purpose of conveying water to fields distant from the Rajbuhas. The Ganges Canal system of Rajbuhas will, it is expected, be very nearly developed in full during 1863-64, and be completed during the succeeding year.

190. One cause of anxiety as regards the future of the Ganges Canal may here be briefly adverted to. Two of the 8 feet Falls on the main Canal have been seriously injured, and their repairs have led to a suspension of irrigation at a period of the year when, but for the providential occurrence of rain, the result would have been most disastrous. The causes of the failure of such important works have been, inferior masonry and a greater pressure of water than that which was originally contemplated.

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The former cause it is believed, is accidental, and with the thorough repair of the works that have been injured could be ultimately overcome. The second cause is more serious, and is due to an apparent oversight in form of construction. Without entering minutely into technical details, it may be briefly observed, that the actual area of waterway given at the crests of the Ganges Canal Falls is equal to that of the Canal channel, whereas it should be from one-third to one-fourth less than the latter. The consequence is that the water passes too rapidly over the Falls; its surface is lowered, and this decline of level affects the velocity of the stream for a considerable distance above the Falls. To obviate this defect, which leads to scour of bed and erosion of bank, sleepers are fixed at the heads of Falls, which raise the water sufficiently to secure the normal velocity; but which in doing so, necessarily increase the depth of water, and in proportion produce a greater pressure on the whole of the masonry. In both cases, in which failure has resulted, the lower floorings of the Falls have been *blown up* by this unwonted pressure. The Superintendent General has now under consideration the best means of remedying the evil, and although the measures to be adopted will in all probability prove costly, there is no alternative, and they must be boldly faced.

191. During the year attempts have been made, generally with creditable success, to introduce a system of contracts in supersession of the old plan of working by daily labor. The results, so far as they can be measured, promise hopefully for the future, although in some Divisions, notably those in Rohilcund and Bundelcund, it will be probably many years before contract work can be generally adopted. The great want every where is a body of trustworthy Contractors, men whose promises can be relied upon: who possess means and influence, and who are either competent themselves to supervise the execution of works, or willing to pay for the necessary aid. At present the Contractors are chiefly natives, who undertake small jobs, but are quite unfitted for operations on an extensive scale. A few European Contractors have come forward, and of these two entered into agreements for maintaining the 5th and 6th Divisions Grand Trunk Road, respectively, for a period of three years. The Contractor for the 6th Division broke down almost immediately, compelling the Executive Officer to retake charge of the works at great inconvenience. The Contractor for the 5th Division has worked well, and there is every hope of his ultimate success. This success, it may be anticipated, will induce others to come forward.

SECTION VIII.

RAILWAYS.

192. This Section relates to the year extending from the 1st July 1862 to 30th June 1863.

193. The two lines of Railway under construction in the North Western Provinces were those noticed in last year's report, namely :—

CXCIII.—Railways under construction.

(1.)—The main line East Indian Railway which will extend from the Kurumnassa River near Buxar to Delhi, a distance of 534¼ miles.

(2.)—The Jubbulpore extension which will extend from Nainee, a point on the main line, three miles east of the Allahabad Jumna Bridge, to Jubbulpore, a distance of about 220 miles.

194. *Main line East Indian Railway.*—At the commencement of the year the line was open from Allahabad to Agra, a distance of 280 miles. On the 22nd December 1862, the line was opened from the Kurumnassa River to Benares Terminus, a distance of 56¼ miles, and on the 1st March 1863 from Toondla junction to Allygurh, a distance of 48½ miles. Making a total length of 384¾ miles of open line in the North Western Provinces.

CXCIV.—Operations on the main line East Indian Railway.

195. On the remaining portion of the line which is yet unopened the condition of the works at the end of the year may be briefly described as follows :—

Mirzapore District.—Plate-laying was completed to within about 6 miles of Mirzapore. The progress of plate-laying in this District has been regulated entirely by the supply of Public Works materials from Bengal. Stations are in progress and Girder Bridges are being erected.

Delhi District.—The line is ready to receive the permanent-way throughout to Delhi, with the exception of a gap of about 600 feet at the old bed of the Hindun River.

The rails have been laid 21 miles beyond Allyghur to within 6 miles of Koorjah. The progress of plate-laying has been limited by the supply of sleepers. The intermediate Stations are in progress, with the exception of that at Gazeeabad, where nothing has been done pending the settlement of the question as to the line to Meerut.

196. The present state of the three great Bridges is as follows :—Allahabad Jumna Bridge, north abutment and wings complete, south abutment and wings completely founded but requiring part hearting and building up from low water level. Six piers are completed, four are built to an average of 28 feet above low water level, two are completely founded; but require part hearting and building up from low water level, and the well foundations of half of the remaining pier require to be rectified. Five girders have been erected and the staging removed.

CXCVI.—State of the three great Bridges on the line.

Tonse Bridge.—Of the two abutments and six piers, two abutments and five piers are complete, and the remaining pier has been built up to eight feet above low water mark. Five girders have been erected and the staging removed.

Delhi Jumna Bridge.—Of two abutments and 11 piers, one abutment and eight piers have been completely founded and partly built. In three piers a few of the wells still require hearting. The east abutment remains in abeyance, pending the orders of Government, on the subject of completing the Bridge and carrying the Railway into the city of Delhi.

CXCVII.—Electric Telegraph.

197. The Electric Telegraph is now in working order from the Kurumnassa to Boolundshuhur, a distance of 502 miles, on this distance 35 Telegraphic Stations are at work. The Telegraph has worked satisfactorily.

CXCVIII.—Capital expended.

198. The amount of Capital expended on construction during the year was Rs. 37,83,642-9-7.

CXCIX.—Gross earnings.

199. The gross earnings on the open line during the year were Rs. 22,78,649-15-2. Rs. 1,208,739-2-0 were expended on the maintenance and working of the line and Rs. 1,069,910-13-2 were profits. The expenses and profits were thus 53·05 and 46·95 per cent of the earnings.

CC.—Average length of line open.

200. The average length of line open during the year was 325½ miles, the cost of which at the estimated rate of Rs. 1,67,500 per mile would be Rs. 54,521,250, and this portion of the line may be said to be paying at the rate of 1·962 per cent.

CCI.—Average receipts.

201. The receipts averaged Rs. 7,011-3-7½ per mile open. The cost of maintenance on the open line amounted to Rs. 1,98,478-8-7 or Rs. 826-15-10 per mile open, and the other working charges to Rs. 1,010,260-9-5, or Rs. 3,108-7-10 per mile open.

CCII.—Number of Passengers.

202. The number of passengers conveyed during the half year was as follows :—

1st Class 4,337; 2nd Class 9,107; 3rd Class 4,60,138, and the amount realized from this Traffic was 8,60,676-10-7.

CCIII.—Quantity of goods carried.

203. 22,63,790 maunds of goods were carried for the Public, and 7,15,082 were carried for Railway purposes, and the receipts from this Traffic were Rs. 1,222,033-5-4.

CCIV.—Cost of working Telegraph.

204. The cost of working the Telegraph was Rs. 65,707-0-10, and the earnings were Rs. 8,769-3-0.

205. The accidents which have occurred during the year are as follows:—

206. *Collisions.*—A truck was knocked off the line at Sirathoo Station by a Goods Train, the driver of which mistook the signal owing to the darkness of the night.

CCVI.—Collisions.

A collision took place at Etawah between a Passenger Train and a Trolly, owing to a wrong signal having been exhibited by the pointsman.

A collision took place at Agra between an Engine and a Wood Truck owing to the carelessness of the coolies who were pushing the latter.

A collision took place between the Engine of a Passenger Train and a Trolly at Jheenjuck owing to the carelessness of the plate-layer in charge of the Trolly.

A collision took place at Sirsoul owing to the carelessness of a pointsman.

A collision took place on the Fort Branch between two Engines owing to the carelessness of one of the drivers.

A Permanent-way Train ran into a Wood Train between Pupphoond and Jheenjuck.

A Goods Train came in contact with a Trolly 5 miles east of Etawah.

A similar accident happened at Dildárnugger.

A Goods Train ran into some waggons which were standing in a siding at Munowrie owing to the carelessness of the Station Master.

Two Goods Trains ran into one another at Cawnpore owing to the carelessness of the pointsman.

A Goods Train ran into a loaded waggon which was standing on the line at Jheenjuck, the proper signal not having been exhibited.

A Passenger Train came in contact with an obstacle which had been purposely placed on the line near Munowrie.

207. *Trains running off line.*—Six cases occurred owing to the carelessness of pointsmen. Three were caused by defects in the permanent-way. A truck laden with wood was thrown off the line by a piece of wood which fell on to the rails.

CCVII.—Cases of Trains running off the line.

A Break Van ran off the line owing to the carelessness of the guard in charge of the train.

A waggon was thrown off the line at Pupphoond Station, the lever of the points having snapped. Three waggons of a Goods Train were thrown off the line, this was caused by the spring of one of the waggons breaking.

208.—Five fires took place owing to sparks from the Engine.

CCVIII.—Fires.

209.—*Fatal Accidents.*—At the Cawnpore Station a Kalassie was run over by an Engine. At Roorah Station a native greaser, while running along with a train, fell under the wheels and was killed. A fireman fell with his head between the spokes of the fly wheel of the stationary Engine at Allahabad and was killed at once. A coolie was crushed to death between the buffers of two waggons at Allahabad.

CCIX.—Fatal accidents.

A Mail Train ran over a man who was asleep on the line and killed him.

210.—*Non-fatal Accidents.*—A native passenger attempting to leave a train in motion fell between the carriage and the platform and was severely injured. A truck which was being shunted at Toondla passed over the foot of a Kalassie.

CCX.—Accidents not fatal.

211.—Three native passengers were found dead on the arrival of trains at their destination.

212.—*Jubbulpore Extension.*—The land plans have all been submitted for this line, and a considerable portion of the land required has been officially made over to the Company. The remainder of the land has been occupied in anticipation of the official transfer which is now being made under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

CCXII.—Jubbulpore extension line.

The extreme side-widths have all been set out, and the following Bungalows have been completed for the use of the Engineering Staff.

1st Class,	...	...	8
2nd Class,	...	...	10
3rd Class,	...	...	18

213.—At the end of December 1862 intimation was received that Her Majesty's Secretary of State had accepted the tender of Messrs. Waring Brothers and Hunt, who offered to complete the line by the 31st March 1867 for the sum of Rs. 13,171,841. This tender does not include provision for sleepers, permanent-way, heavy girders for bridges, points, crossings, water cranes and pipes or rolling stock.

CCXIII.—Tender of Messrs. Waring Brothers and Hunt to complete the line accepted.

214.—The Contractors broke ground in February and have been progressing favorably, considering the difficulties which must attend the commencement of such a work.

CCXIV.—Difficulties under which the Contractors have laboured.

These may be classed as follows:—

Want of water during the dry season, especially between the 40th and 67th miles. This has made it necessary to sink wells through rock to get water for drinking and for building purposes.

The thinness of the population between the 10th and 127th mile, and the general want of skilled workmen along the whole line, which has rendered the importation of labor to a large extent necessary.

Want of food for the laboring population thus brought together, which has to be met by regular Commissariat arrangements.

CCXV.—Progress made.

215.—The chief progress has been made in earthwork and collecting ballast, masonry on one bridge has been commenced, and materials for building are being collected along the line. Rock-cutting has not yet been commenced, but the rock surfaces have been laid bare, and gunpowder for blasting and tools are being stored along the line.

CCXVI.—Sleepers required for the line.

216.—The number of sleepers required for this line will be 4,50,000. Arrangements are already made or in progress for the supply of sleepers as follows.—

From the Government Forests of Beejaragogurh,	...	200,000
From Native Contractors,	...	80,000
Sleepers of light wood prepared with sulphate of copper,	...	20,000
	Total,	300,000

The balance of 150,000, it is hoped will be obtainable from the Forests south of the Mahanuddee.

CCXVII.—Expenditure on Capital Account during the year.

217.—The amount of expenditure on Capital Account during the year was 5,18,312-6-11.

SECTION IX.

FORESTS.

218. The accounts of expenditure noticed in this report, relate generally to the Forest year ending 30th September 1862, though the narrative of the administration is brought up to the end of the official year 1862-63.

CCXIX.—Forests under the Government, North Western Provinces.

219. The Forests under the control of the Government of the North Western Provinces during the year were those in the Dehra Dhoon and Seharunpore districts under the Commissioner of Meerut, those in Kumaon and Gurhwal under the Commissioner of Kumaon, those in Rohilcund under the Commissioner of Rohilcund, those in the Jhansie Division under the Commissioner of Jhansie, and those in Goruckpore under the Commissioner of Goruckpore.

220. The Government of India having ruled that the Officers in charge of the Government Forests should in future be called Conservators and Deputy Conservators, the Commissioners above named were in Notification North Western Provinces, 33 of 16th January 1862, appointed ex-officio Conservators, and the designation of the former Assistant Superintendents was changed to Deputy Conservator.

CCXXI to CCXXXII.—Forests in Dehra Dhoon.

221. The extent and position of the Government Forests in the Dehra Dhoon district, together with the principal trees produced in each, are shewn in the following Table which is compiled from the report submitted by the Commissioner of Meerut:—

District.	Name of Forest.	Area in Acres.	Position.	Principal Trees.	Remarks.
Western Dhoon.	Umbaree.	5,200	North-West corner of Dhoon near the Jumna.	Sal trees of small size.	The north portion of this tract is hilly and the rest low. On the hilly part almost all the good trees have been cut, but the young trees will grow. On the lower portion there is no good timber. The soil is fair, but there is no water.
Western Dhoon.	Pirtheepore.	3,074	South-East of the Umbaree Forest.	Sal.	There has been good Sal in this Forest, but at present almost all the trees are second growths from old stumps and are next to valueless. There is a great deficiency of water in this tract.
Western Dhoon.	Chandpore.	4,085	South-East of the Pirtheepore Forest.	Sal.	The ground is so broken as to be useless for cultivation. There is much promising Sal in this Forest.

District.	Name of Forest.	Area in Acres.	Position.	Principal Trees.	Remarks.
Western Dhoon.	Attie Farm Grant Forest.	3,023	East of Chandpore.	Sal.	There is a belt of very promising Sal timber in this tract, adjoining the Chandpore Forest, which in 15 years will become valuable property.
Western Dhoon.	Dholkote.	7,168	East of Attie Farm Grant.	Sal.	The soil is good; there are some open glades, but the tract generally is much broken by ravines. On the broken ground there is a promising growth of Sal; water is deficient.
Eastern Dhoon.	Newadah.	18,240	South-East of Nagsidh hill.	Sal.	The best Sal in the Dhoon is found on a portion of this tract.
Eastern Dhoon.	Thano.	14,006	East of Newadah.	Sal.	This can scarcely be called a Forest.
Eastern Dhoon.	Searee.	2,906	South of Newadah and Thano.		Mere scrub. Has not a good timber tree of any sort on it.
Eastern Dhoon.	Jogeewallah.	11,496	South of Thano.	Worthless trees and Jungles.	Swampy and unhealthy tract. It is too near the line of springs to produce good Sal, and presents only a tangled mass of good-for-nothing trees, cane brakes, high reeds, and dense grass.
Eastern Dhoon.	Bengala, and Rumbaha Nuddee Forest.	18,940	East of Jogeewallah.	Sal.	There is a fair sprinkling of Sal in this Forest, though much damage has been done by the Zemindar of Burkote who has cut much timber in this Forest under pretence of mistaking his boundary.
Eastern Dhoon.	Ghoosainwallah.	2,964	South-East of the Bengala Forest.		There is no forest worth any thing in this tract.
Along the North slope of the Sewalick range from the Jumna to the Ganges.	Timlee.	13,843	North slope of Sewalicks Western Dhoon.	Sal, Jamun, &c.	These Forests are on the Northern slope of the Sewalick range, which forms the Southern boundary of the Dehra Dhoon.
	Suhaunspore.	15,668			
	Chundurbany.	18,577			
	Motrowalla.	10,905	North slope of Sewalicks Eastern Dhoon.		They have been badly treated, but there is a good nursery of young trees in them. The ground is not capable of irrigation. The upper part is hilly and the lower broken up by ravines.
	Bhoollahwallah.	20,706			
	Moteechoor.	18,945			

222. The Western portion of the Dehra Dhoon has been gradually cleared for cultivation until only one-fourth of its area now remains covered by Forest. In the Eastern portion there has been less clearing, and two-thirds of the area are still under Forest, while the whole of the Sewalick range to the south is still covered by Forest.

223. These Forests used to produce Sal of a good quality and in large quantity, but were almost stripped of this timber previous to 1859. Since that time they have been carefully closed, and in the course of the next fifteen years the young Sal trees will grow up, and are then expected to yield annually a good supply of mature timber.

224. The area of Forest land included in the Dehra Dhoon is 1,89,752 acres. Of this land the Commissioner of Meerut proposed reserving 1,24,160 acres, and adding the remainder 65,592 acres to the list of waste lands available for settlers in the Dhoon.

CCXXIV to CCXXVII.—Proposal to set aside 65,592 acres of Forest land in the Dhoon as available for Settlers.

225. The Commissioner of Meerut advocated this measure, as the 65,592 acres in question were all ground fit for cultivation, and more land was required by European settlers, while the proverbial unhealthiness of the Eastern Dhoon would probably be much diminished by the drainage of the swampy tracts which he now proposed releasing.

226. The Government of the North Western Provinces directed that the whole of the existing Forest land in the Dehra Dhoon should be retained for the culture of timber and of wood for fuel, so long as the supply of both these articles is insufficient to meet the wants of the country, and so far as the land may be worth keeping for the purpose, and the maintenance of the Forests may not interfere with the healthiness of the climate of the Dhoon.

227. In reporting the circumstances to the Government of India, the course adopted by this Government was shewn to rest on the following considerations:—

228. The ligneous produce of Forests is as much required to fill up certain wants of a country as the produce of tilled land is needed to satisfy other wants. Any deficiency in the proper supply of wood must be met by importing it from other countries, or by substituting other substances to perform its functions, such as iron for structures and coal or dried manure for fuel. In India the great impetus given of late years to Public Works and to many branches of industry, the enormous and increasing consumption of firewood on Railways in the interior, will raise the demand for wood to such an extent, that the time has now come to ascertain what resources our Forests possess, and to make sure of an adequate and regular provision of wood for the future. Agriculture, with its ready returns is within the scope of private industry, but the latter can seldom undertake the culture of timber, as it takes years for wood to arrive at maturity, and few private individuals can afford to wait and to sink their capital in this way, or can be expected to retain on their land for any length of time any kind of culture which they might think less remunerative than others. It falls therefore to the State, to whom the greater part of the Forests in this country belong, to provide for the wants of the public

CCXXVIII and CCXXIX.—Reasons for not entertaining this proposal.

in this respect, and the first step in this direction must be to husband our present resources and to devise and adopt those measures which shall render them the most productive.

228. The land remaining available in this Dhoon is for the most part dry and waterless from the porous nature of the soil, and the prospect of its ever being permanently colonized by Europeans does not appear sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice of the Government Forests for this object.

CCXXX.—Orders of the Government of India.

230. The Government of India approved of these views, but remarked that the importance of having a specific Forest administration apart from the Ordinary Revenue Department was strongly exhibited in the correspondence submitted.

231. The Commissioner of Meerut was desired to submit a further report from the Local Officers on the best mode of opening out and draining the swampy Forest tracts in the Eastern Dhoon, in order to improve the climate of the District.

CCXXXII.—Rules for the preservation of the Dhoon Forests.

232. The following rules for the preservation of the Government Forests in the Dehra Dhoon were approved :—

1.—Cutting the following trees to be prohibited altogether for the next ten years, Sal, Syne, Toon, Sissoo, Jamun, Huldoo, Imlee, Mowah, Saj, Kowah.

2.—The right to cut all other trees, and to utilize the mineral and vegetable products of the Forest tracts should be leased annually as heretofore.

3.—Sal trees to be thinned under the personal superintendence of the Deputy Conservator of the Forests. Only decidedly crooked trees and saplings and shoots from cut trees to be taken.

4.—No straight grown trees or saplings of any age to be cut.

CCXXXIII.—Seharunpore Forests placed in charge of Mr. Finn.

233. The suggestion of the Commissioner of Meerut to place the Government Forests in the Seharunpoor District under the charge of Mr. Finn, the Deputy Conservator, was approved, and the latter was directed to visit them at once and to submit an early report of their condition, extent, and capabilities.

CCXXXIV to CCXXXVII.—Dehra Dhoon. Forest accounts.

234. These accounts are submitted for 13 months, *viz.*, from the 1st September 1861 to the 30th September 1862, and exhibit the following results :—

235. The balance in hand on the 1st of September 1861 was Rs. 89,282-4-7. The total receipts during the period under review amounted to Rs. 34,622-4-11, and the total expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 18,693-4-9, leaving a balance in hand on the 30th September 1862 of Rs. 1,05,211-4-9.

236. The state of the stock during this period is shewn in the following Table :—

	Logs.	Kurries.	Bullehs.	Sleepers.	Other sizes.
Balance on 30th September 1861,	6,941	26,737	111	2,720	0
Increase during the year, ...	500	0	0	0	0
Decrease during the year, ...	572	5,440	106	2,720	0
Balance on 30th September, ...	6,869	21,297	5	0	0

237. The 500 logs shewn under the head of "Increase" were discovered in the Forests. It therefore appears that during the year 1861-62 no timber was cut, and but little of the stock in hand disposed of.

CCXXXVIII to CCXLII.—Kumaon Forests.

238. The accounts for the year commencing 1st October 1861, and ending 30th September 1862, exhibit the following results :—

239. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,19,639-8-5, including an advance of Rs. 51,000 at the commencement of the year. The charges during the year, including a deficit brought forward from the previous year of Rs. 45,339-9-10, amounted to Rs. 1,35,384-13-8. The balance in excess of receipts was thus Rs. 15,745-5-3, or in other words, the previous deficit was increased from Rs. 45,339-9-10 to Rs. 66,745-5-3.

240. Against this deficiency, however, we have the following balance of stock in hand on the 30th September 1862 :—

In Forests.					At Depots.				
Logs.	Sleepers.	Planks.	Kurries.	Other sizes.	Logs.	Sleepers.	Planks.	Kurries.	Other sizes.
1,082	48,713	1,752	4,665	224	1,785	45,641	10,856	55,086	2,416½

A result which is by no means unsatisfactory.

241. The timber supplied during the year from these Forests was as follows :—

How disposed of.	Logs.	Sleepers.	Planks.	Kurries.	Other sizes.
Sold by auction at Depôts, ...	449	10,951	4,446	16,614	3,055
Supplied on Indent, ...	21	0	4,029	218	61
Used on District Works, ...	17	324	3,790	1,846	0
Total, ...	487	11,275	12,265	18,678	3,116

242. The laborious and useful service rendered by Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Conservator in charge of the Kumaon Forests, was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, by the Commissioner of Kumaon, and was duly acknowledged.

CCXLIII to CCXLVII.—Gurhwal Forests.

243. Year commencing 1st September 1861, and ending 30th September 1862—the accounts for this period shew the following results :—

244. The cash balance on the 1st September was Rs. 17,845-10-2. The receipts during the 13 months under review were Rs. 2,02,485-8-9, and the expenditure during the same time was Rs. 1,59,995-1-8, leaving a cash balance on the 1st October 1862 of Rs. 60,336-2-3.

245. The state of the stock during this period is clearly shewn in the subjoined Table :—

	Logs.	Sleepers.	Planks.	Kurries.	Other sizes.
Stock in hand on 1st September 1861, ...	1,350	95,508	19	197,472	1,943
Added to stock during the period under review, ...	...	13,537	655	11,464	...
Disposed of during the same period,	274	70,034	19	25,920	464
Total balance on 1st October 1862,	1,076	39,011	655	1,83,016	1,479
Rejected as unsound, ...	...	26,463	...	3,444	...
Balance of sound stock on 1st October, ...	1,076	12,548	655	1,79,572	1,479

246. This is probably worth more than two lacks of Rupees, and the result of the operations of this year are satisfactory.

247. The great exertions of Mr. Finn, the Deputy Conservator in charge of the Gurhwal Forests, were brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, by the Commissioner of Kumaon, and were commended.

CCXLVIII.—Goruckpore Forests.

248. At the end of 1862, the Commissioner of Goruckpore was called on to submit a Report on the extent and present condition of the Forest lands under his jurisdiction. The information received is exhibited in the following Table :—

Pergunnah.	Name of Forest.	Area in Acres.	Situation.	Principal Products.	Remarks.
Bendekpoor.	Magwan Forest.	23,200	60 miles from Goruckpore.	Sal. Bijeisal, Usna, Hurrah, Mahood and Jamoon—a few good Sheeshum trees.	This Forest has been closed since 1856. About 10,000 or 12,000 logs 10′×12″×12″ and about 4000 8′×10″×8″ can be obtained from this Forest. The timber in this Forest is valued at about Rs. 50,000. Cart roads open in dry weather.
Ditto.	Ramchurnpore.	174	ditto.	Firewood only.	No roads through this tract.
Huveylee Goruckpore.	East Sehra.	8,092	36 miles north of Goruckpore.	Sal.	About 500 logs 10′×12″×12,″ & about 5,000 logs 8′×10″×8″ may be obtained from this Forest.
Huveylee Goruckpore.	West Sehra.	700	36 miles north of Goruckpore.	Sal.	No trees in this tract fit for square logs.
Ditto.	Bankee.	14,445	24 miles north of Goruckpore.	ditto.	This Forest is exhausted, and nothing but small trees are to be found in it.
Ditto.	Bharee Bysee.	3,875	16 miles north of Goruckpore.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Bharee Buhbun.	1,855	ditto.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Balimpoor.	2,373	10 miles north of Goruckpore.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Doomree.	4,608	14 miles east of Goruckpore.	ditto.	The Sal trees in this Forest are mostly crooked and ill-grown, but about 1,000 logs 8′×8″×6″ might be got out of it.
Ditto.	Suknee.	606	12 miles north of Goruckpore.	ditto.	There are a few good Sal trees in this jungle.
Talpoor.	Doomakund.	13,511	48 miles east of Goruckpore.	Sal, Jamoon and Khyr Trees.	There are about 200 very large Jamoon trees, and about 500 Sal and Jamoon trees from which sleepers may be cut.
Ditto.	Koord.	1,136	ditto.	ditto.	No trees of any value in this tract.
Ditto.	Khas.	1,608	ditto.	Sal.	Sal logs 6′×8″×6″ are obtainable in this Forest.
Ditto.	Bharutkund.	1,253	48 miles east.	Sal and other trees.	This Forest contains none but small trees.
Huveylee Goruckpore.	Mujhar.	12,455	40 miles north.	ditto.	Forest exhausted of large trees; saplings left.
Ditto.	Doodookee.	9,813	30 miles north.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Ramgurh.	4,273	3 miles east.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Tilkownee a.	2,617	5 miles east.	ditto.	As above.

CCXLIX.—Estimated Income and Expenditure for 1863-64.

249. The estimated income from these Forests during the year 1863-64 is Rs. 7,486-11-0 arising from pasturage, fisheries, sale of grass, &c. The expenditure during this year is estimated at Rs. 2,388, to which must be added Rs. 539 for demarcation of boundaries.

CCL and CCLI.—Establishment.

250. The Establishment formerly employed under the sanction of Government was as follows:—

1 Surbarakar @ Rs. 50 per mensem.
1 Duffadar @ Rs. 6 per ditto.
13 Chupprassies @ Rs. 4 per ditto.

Being a total charge of Rs. 1,296 during the year.

251. The Forests having been closed since the 1st May, it has become necessary to watch them more strictly, and consequently to employ an additional number of Rangers at an increased charge of Rs. 1,056 during the year.

CCLII.—Appointment of Dr. Brandis to visit and report on the N. W. P. Forests.

252. In February 1863, Dr. Brandis, Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, was appointed by the Government of India to visit the Forests in the North Western Provinces, and to suggest any alterations which might appear desirable in the method of managing them. The Government of India directed that any alteration or improvements which might be approved of by the Local Government should be carried out at once. Dr. Brandis has completed his inspection of the Forest Districts, but no report had been received from him up to the close of the year of report.

CCLIII.—Forest Class at Roorkee.

253. At the commencement of the year it was suggested by this Government that a Special Class should be established at the Roorkee College for the purpose of training Officers and men for the Forest Department. The Government of India approved generally of the scheme, but directed that the opinion of the Officers in charge of the Forests in the North Western Provinces should be obtained, and the propositions be then sent up in a definite shape.

SECTION X.

MINING.

254. In March 1862, the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company and the Officiating Consulting Engineer to this Government set out from Mirzapore to inspect the Coal beds in Eastern Rewah, discovered by the late Mr. C. B. Taylor, and to examine the country intervening; and on their return the Chief Engineer proposed that a road should be made from Mirzapore to the Coal fields, and that the latter should be worked by the East Indian Railway Company, if satisfactory terms could be arranged with the Rewah Durbar. This proposal was supported by the Chief Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, who suggested that the Government should undertake at once the construction of that portion of the road which lies in British Territory, and should arrange with the Rewah Durbar the terms on which the coal might be worked when he doubted not that private enterprize would soon be forthcoming to work the mines.

CCLIV.—Inspection of the Coal beds in Eastern Rewah.

255. The Officiating Consulting Engineer reported that it would not be advisable to look to the Coal beds of Eastern Rewah, as permanent sources of supply of fuel to the East Indian Railway in the North Western Provinces, except to a very limited extent. The scarcity of labor, the wretched means of transport, and the distance to market over a hilly road present very serious obstacles to any extensive mining operations. The formation of a Tramway, however, if practicable, from the Coal field to the East Indian Railway at Mirzapore, or to the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway would alter the present conditions materially. It would in a great measure remove those obstacles and enable the coal to be delivered at Allahabad at a price which would under-sell other coals, and might thus render the Coal beds of Eastern Rewah permanent sources of supply.

CCLV to CCLVIII.—Report of the Officiating Consulting Engineer.

256. Under present conditions small workings might, he thought, be established with advantage to the East Indian Railway Company at Keryle or at Dudmin, in order to obtain a supply of fuel during the next few years, until the Jubbulpore extension was completed.

257. Private enterprise could not be expected to engage in so small an undertaking, and the East Indian Railway Company would have to make its own arrangements for working these Coal beds.

258. He suggested (1) that a careful test and analysis be made at Allahabad of all known coals which might possibly come to the market of the North Western Provinces.

(2) That the construction of the road from Mirzapore to Rajghat on the Rewah frontier, of the pass over the Kymore range, and of the crossing over the Soane River be undertaken as an imperial work at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 provided that—

(a)—The Rajah of Rewah will engage to construct a good cart road in prolongation of the above road through the Coal field towards Ruttunpore, so far as may be within his territory, and to maintain it hereafter in good order.

(b)—The Rajah of Rewah shall also agree to the terms proposed by the East Indian Railway Company for working the Coal mines as regards Royalty on coal carried away, lease of mines and land for occupation and protection of life and property, and should also agree to give the land free of cost for any Tramway to connect the mines and East Indian Railway, or extensions which it may be found advisable to construct hereafter. If these conditions be satisfactorily settled then—

(3) That the East Indian Railway Company shall survey the country and select the best line of road, and after approval by Government should proceed at once to construct the entire road in the manner proposed from near Mirzapore to the Goput River.

(4) That the East Indian Railway Company shall continue its preliminary investigation of the Coal fields, so as to ascertain the extent of the deposits and select the most favorable plans for working.

(5) That the East Indian Railway Company shall then work the best coal deposit on a small scale temporarily, so as to limit the maximum expenditure on the mines, including first outlay for plant and machinery and all current expenses of establishments, labor for mining and items for working, (but exclusive of cost of transport), to three lakhs of Rupees, during the next five years.

(6) That this expenditure shall be chargeable to the Revenue account of the East Indian Railway and be advanced by Government out of the Revenue receipts at the times and to the extent required.

(7) That there will be no objection to advance the funds for the construction of the road in the Rewah State if the Maharajah be unable or unwilling to do so himself.

(8) That it be left open to private enterprise to undertake at any time the working of these mines, and that special encouragement be given to any Company which may engage to form a connecting Tramway with the East Indian Railway or its extensions.

CCLIX.—Proposal of the Government, North Western Provinces.

259. The Government of the North Western Provinces recommended that a grant of Rs. 70,000 should be made for the construction of the British portion of the road from Mirzapore over the Rajghat Pass towards the Rewah Coal mines, on the understanding that the Rajah of Rewah would undertake to construct the remainder of the road through his territory from Burdhee on the Soane southwards, passing by the Coal mines towards Ruttunpore, and that he would engage to keep it in good order and abolish all tolls on this road.

CCLX to CCLXII.—Resolution of the Government of India.

260. The Government of India negatived this proposition on the following grounds:—

(*a*)—That the mines are in foreign territory, and there is no certainty that the Rajah of Rewah will afford reasonable facilities for working the coal.

(*b*)—That the road would traverse a very difficult country, and that to bring coal sufficient to Mirzapore to affect the Railway demand would require so large a development of traffic as to make it almost certain that the Jubbulpore extension will be open before the projected road can give any relief, and when this is the case, coal will probably be brought more cheaply by Rail from the Nerbudda mines to Allahabad than from the Singrowlee mines by road to Mirzapore.

261. The Government of India directed that search should be made in the British districts beyond the Rewah frontier for the continuation of the Singrowlee coal which is known (geologically) to exist there, and ordered that the hills north of the Soane should be examined, with a view to ascertain whether a road could not be made in British territory and at a reasonable cost, to connect the Coal region either with Chunar or Mirzapore.

262. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey expressed a very decided opinion that there was no coal worth working east of the Singrowlee Coal field in the Rewah territory, or between that and the Palamow Coal field.

263. Taking Allahabad as the central or ruling point in this question of the supply of fuel, the distances to Allahabad from the several known Coal fields are as follows :—

CCLXIII and CCLXIV.—Distance of the several Coal Fields from Allahabad.

	Total Miles.	*By Rail Road.*	*By common Road.*
Raneegunge, ...	620	620	0
Kurhurbalee, ...	385	305	80
Nurbudda, ...	275	275	17
Singrowlee (Rewah), ...	156	57	93

264. The length of transport for the Raneegunj coals would be almost prohibitory, while the distance even of the Kurhurbalee field would be a serious drawback to the free use of coal; the relative lengths of the other two localities, Singrowlee and Mopani, are such that the establishment of improved communication with the former would for this purpose entirely throw the other out of competition.

265. The Government of Bengal was then asked to supply any information which might be on record with regard to the Coal region which is said to extend from Singrowlee to Palamow, and for some reports which were made in 1856 by Mr. Mayne, Civil Engineer, on the Palamow Coal field. The views of the Government of Bengal were also requested on the question of supplying the East Indian Railway and its extensions from Rajmahal upwards with coal from any central Coal field such as that at Kurhurbalee, Palamow, or Singrowlee, and of constructing a connecting Tramway for this purpose.

CCLXV.—Coal region between Singrowlee and Palamow.

266. Mr. Mayne's report was received, and he recommended that a Tramway should be made to connect the Palamow Colliery with the Soane, but advised that no steps should be taken until it was ascertained beyond doubt what the true facts with regard to this seam are, and what depth of good marketable coal is really available.

CCLXVI.—Report of Mr. Mayne, C. E., on the Palamow Coal Field.

267. Specimens of various coals were sent to Doctor Macnamara, the Chemical Examiner to Government in Calcutta, and his analysis gave the following results :—

CCLXVII.—Analysis of various coals.

In 100 Grains.	Barrakur Steam Coal.	Raneegunge Steam Coal.	Kuryle Steam Coal	Kurhurbalee Steam Coal.	Bhorah Rajmahel Steam Coal.
Moisture,..	2·2	2·6	·4	Traces.	6·0
Volatile gaseous matters, ...	31·2	34·8	13·1	24·1	6·7
Sulphur,...	·41	·85	·7	·41	·69
Coke, ...	66·6	62·6	86·5	75·9	87·3
Ash,..	24·0	16·0	35·0	15·0	30·0
Fixed Carbon,.. ...	42·6	46·6	51·5	60·9	57·3

268. Experiments were also tried by the Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, at Allahabad, to ascertain practically the value of various Coals for locomotive purposes, and he reported that the Kurhurbalee Coal gave by far the most satisfactory results.

CCLXVIII to CCLXX.—Experiments in various Coals at Allahabad.

269. The details of the experiments are shewn in the annexed Table.

Experiments with different descriptions of Coal East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces, with Passenger Train.

Name of Coal.	Date.	Miles run.	No. of Stoppages.	Average load.	Time of Stoppages. H	Time of Stoppages. M	Time of steam being up. H	Time of steam being up. M	Speed. Miles per hour including stoppages.	Speed. Miles per hour when running.	Average pressure.	Coal consumed in getting up steam. T.	Coal consumed in getting up steam. Cwt.	Coal consumed in getting up steam. lb.	Coal consumed in running. T.	Coal consumed in running. Cwt.	Coal consumed in running. lb.	Total amount of coal consumed. T.	Total amount of coal consumed. Cwt.	Total amount of coal consumed. lb.	lb per mile.	Gallons of water evaporated when standing.	Gallons of water evaporated when running.	Total Gallons evaporated.	Ashes not consumed. Cwt.	Ashes not consumed. lb.	Weather.	Weight of load in Tons. T.	Weight of load in Tons. Cwt.	Coal per Ton per mile.	Water per Ton per mile.	Water evaporated per lb of Coal.	Remarks.
Barrakur Coal.	8th May.	60	4	12	1	18	4	0	15·13	22·92	100	0	3	74	0	10	50	0	14	12	26·33	0	950	950	1	56	Fine.	85	0	4·95	1·49	4·31	The coal was so bad in getting up steam that the Engine was obliged to be assisted the greater part of the way.
Raneegunj do.	12th do.	60	4	11	0	22	2	0	22·08	25·53	100	0	3	74	1	1	29	1	4	103	46·51	0	1576	1576	2	22	Fine.	76	0	9·79	2·76	4·51	
Khryle do.	16th do.	60	4	8	0	33	2	0	20·93	25·89	100	0	3	74	0	19	73	1	3	35	43·51	0	1401	1401	2	32	Fine.	75	0	9·28	2·49	4·29	
Rajmehal do.	18th do.	26	1	13	0	3	2	0	25·57	26·93	70	0	3	74	0	16	15	0	19	89	85·26	0	594	594	4	84	Head Wind.	98	0	13·92	1·86	2·14	Steam could not be maintained with this coal and wood had to be returned to.
Singrowlee do.	26th do.	60	4	14	0	29	1	45	20·80	25·00	90	0	3	74	0	19	89	1	3	51	43·78	0	1628	1628	2	88	Slight H. Wind.	94	0	7·45	2·30	4·95	
kurhurbalee do.	6th June.	60	4	13	0	18	1	45	23·08	26·86	105	0	3	74	0	18	37	1	1	111	41·05	0	1762	1762	2	45	Strong head wind with slight rain which caused the Engine to slip.	106	0	6·19	2·21	5·72	Weather was equal to 15 per cent extra work.
Nerbudda do.	11th do.	123	9	8	1	18	4	0	21·39	27·64	100	0	3	74	1	19	67	2	3	29	39·39	0	3114	3114	9	93	Slight head wind.	68	0	9·23	2·97	5·14	

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270. But these experiments cannot be looked upon as decisive. The different coals were tried on successive days with the morning Passenger Train between Allahabad and Futtehpore, a distance of about 60 miles. The weight of the train, the state of the weather, the force and direction of the wind consequently may have been different in each case, and a single experiment of this kind therefore proves little more than that some of the coals are fit for locomotive purposes while others are not.

SECTION XI.

SURVEYS.

CCLXXI to CCLXXVI.—Detail of Territory surveyed.

271. A small detached survey party under the supervision of Colonel Vanrenen has been employed in the Rohilcund Division during the year. The following is a detail of the territory surveyed.

272. The unsurveyed gaps in the Forest of Kasheepoor, three in number, which were omitted from the original survey of Captain B. Brown and Captain D. C. Vanrenen in 1852-53.

273. The line of new boundary between the districts of Bareilly and Moradabad, and the territory of the Nawab of Rampore extending for sixty miles.

274. 130 Villages in pergunnah Thakoordwara, and 19 villages and 11 blocks of Forest in pergunnah Kasheepoor of the Moradabad district.

275. The total area surveyed is 142 square miles in 159 villages, besides the 60 miles of linear boundary work.

276. The re-survey of the remaining portions of the pergunnahs of Thakoordwara and Kasheepoor will be completed during the ensuing working season.

SECTION XII.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

277. The quantity of Tea prepared in the Government Factories during the season was as follows :—

CCLXXVII.—Outturn of Tea prepared in the Government Factories.

		lbs.	oz.
Kowlaghir Factory (Dehra Dhoon),	...	18,915	12
Hawul Bagh Factory (Kumaon),	...	6,241	8
Ayar Toli Factory (Kumaon),	...	8,475	8
Bhim Tal Factory (Kumaon),	...	2,251	0
Total lbs.,	...	35,833	12

CCLXXVIII.—Sale of Government Plantation of Paoree.

278. The Government Plantation of Paoree has been sold for one lac of Rupees.

CCLXXIX.—Tea Seeds.

279. The Plantations have also yielded the following quantities of Tea Seed :—

		Maunds.	Seers.
Kowlaghir,	...	1,307	0
Hawul Bagh,	...	970	39
Bhim Tal,	...	135	0
Ayar Toli,	...	446	33
Total Maunds,	...	2,859	32

CCLXXX.—Financial result of the working of the Government Plantations.

280. The financial result of the working of the Tea Plantations may thus be stated.

lbs. 35,833-12 at 1-8 per lb.,	...	Rs.	53,826	6
Mds. 2,859 of Seed at 20 Rs. per Md.,	...	„	57,180	0
Total,		Rs.	1,11,006	6
Deduct expense of working the Plantations,	...	Rs.	65,000	0
Balance,	...	Rs.	46,006	6
Add value of 7,00,000 Tea Plants, at 3 Rs. per 100, distributed gratis to private Planters,		Rs.	21,000	0
Total,		Rs.	67,006	6

All the Plantations shew an increase on the outturn of last year, the aggregate amounting to lbs 5,608-7.

281. The demand for Tea, especially among the natives, is greatly on the increase; lbs 1,300 were purchased by a Cashmeree for export to Bokhara. The Government Commissariat Department received lbs 3,756 of Green Tea. 2,055 Maunds or 77 Tons of seeds, in addition to the 7,00,000 seedlings already mentioned, have been distributed to private Planters. 24 large packages of seeds have also been sent to the Madras Government.

CCLXXXI.—Demand for Tea and Seeds.

282. Doctor Jameson estimates roughly the quantity of land in the Kohistan of the North Western Provinces suited for Tea cultivation as follows:—

CCLXXXII.—Lands in the Kohistan suited to the culture of Tea.

Dehra Dhoon,	...	1,00,000 Acres.
Western Gurhwal,	...	1,80,000 „
Kumaon,	...	3,50,000 „
		6,30,000 Acres.

Estimating the produce of this at 100 lbs an acre gives an outturn of lbs 63,00,000.

283. The following is an approximate estimate of the lands taken up by private parties in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Dhoon for Tea cultivation.

CCLXXXIII.—Lands taken up by private parties for Tea cultivation.

	Area in Acres included in Plantations.	Areas actually cultivated.	Amount of crop.	Number of laborers employed.
Dehra Dhoon, ...	18,786	2,572	56,540	1,254
East Gurhwal,...	9,900	544	15,500	696
Kumaon, ...	9,900	1,480	30,850	1,160
Total, ...	38,586	4,596	1,02,890	3,110

284. The objects which the Government had in view in forming their experimental Tea Plantations may now fairly be said to have been attained; within little more than 10 years the Tea plant has been introduced, and its cultivation so far extended that no fears are entertained of its future progress. The field is occupied by a large amount of capital, and numerous fine plantations have been formed both by Europeans and wealthy intelligent Natives, and the aid of Government is no longer needed to induce private parties to prosecute the cultivation.

CCLXXXIV.—Objects of Government in forming experimental Tea Plantations attained.

285. Dr. Jameson has therefore recommended that at the end of the present season all the Government Tea Plantations in the Kumaon and the Dhoon be sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, a fair upset price being fixed for each. This proposal has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor and sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

CCLXXXV.—Proposal to dispose of the Government Plantations.

CCLXXXVI to CCXCIV.--Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore.

286. The management of the Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore by Dr. Jameson has been as heretofore most efficient.

CCLXXXVII.—Distribution of plants and seeds.

287. During the last season the large number of 1,57,068 fruit trees, 38,935 timber and flowering shrubs, and 1,750 packages of seed have been distributed to applicants; of this number 676 parcels of seeds were sent for the use of Soldiers' Gardens.

CCLXXXVIII.—Additions to the Gardens.

288. Many valuable additions have been made to the Gardens—such as grafted fruit trees, sweet Chesnuts, Hop Sets, Yams, Sweet Potatoes and Kidney Potatoes, all of which were forwarded by the overland route by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India through Dr. Forbes Watson.

CCLXXXIX.—Cereals.

289. Of Cereals some fine samples of wheat and barley have been received.

CCXC.—Medicinal Plants.

290. Of Medicinal Plants four species of Cinchona have been imported from the Government Plantations in the Neilgherries and are now thriving in the Himalayas in two localities in western Gurhwal. The successful introduction of this valuable plant into the western Himalayas must be attended with most important results, as the consumption of their principle, Quinine, is enormous, and is yearly increasing.

CCXCI.—Tallow tree of China.

291. The valuable Tallow tree of China, Stellengia Sebifera, has been extensively distributed. A useful Tallow is extracted from its seeds and from its leaves a dye is prepared; its timber also is hard and close grained. It flourishes in the Seharunpore district, as also in the Dhoon and in the Kohistan, at altitudes of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

CCXCII.—Mulberry Cuttings.

292. Large numbers of cuttings of Morus Multicaulis and Morus Sinensis have been distributed to breeders of silk worms.

CCXCIII.—Russian Flax Seeds.

293. A large quantity of acclimated Russian Flax Seeds has been raised in the experimental farm at Seharunpore, and will be distributed to applicants. A proposal by Dr. Jameson to cultivate 20 acres of the experimental flax farm land with some of the finer kinds of American cotton has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor; this will render available for distribution a large supply of good acclimated Cotton seed for which there is at present a great demand.

CCXCIV.—Hyoscyamus and Altees Tubers.

294. 240 lbs of extract and 149 lbs of dried leaves of Hyoscyamus have been prepared and forwarded to the Government Medical Storekeepers, to whom also have been sent 1,122 lbs of Altees Tubers Aconitum Heterophyllum, collected

at altitudes of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in the Himalayas. This valuable plant, second only to Quinine itself in its action on the system, is daily coming more into notice, and is now extensively employed in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers.

CCXCV.—Population of the North Western Provinces.

295. The population of these Provinces is estimated to be 28,264,888, the details will be found in Appendix No. II. It has been mentioned in the Revenue Section of this Report that arrangements are in contemplation for a new census of these Provinces. The last census was taken on the night of the 31st December 1852.

SECTION XIII.

POST OFFICE.

296. The following Memorandum shews the different modes of conveyance by which the mails were carried on the several roads in the North Western Provinces during the year 1862-63.

CCXCVI.—Conveyance of Mails.

Total distance in Miles.

By Runners,..	5,044
On Mail Cart,...	1,155
On Horse-back, ...	170
By Rail, ...	324
By Contractor's Carriage,...	234
Total, ...	6,927

297. The extent to which the District Posts have been employed for the delivery of letters in the interior during the same period is shewn below.

CCXCVII.—District Posts.

Year.	Number of covers sent to District Post for delivery.	Number of covers returned by District Posts undelivered.	Number of covers posted at District Post Offices.
1861-62,	5,30,587	89,789	2,00,678
1862-63,	5,67,857	90,967	2,35,046

298. A proposal by the Post Master General, North Western Provinces, for the amalgamation of the District with the General Post, which had previously been submitted to and received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. If sanctioned, the scheme will it is hoped obviate the great inconvenience which is at present felt in consequence of the absence of any efficient agency for the delivery of letters in the interior of districts.

CCXCVIII.—Proposed amalgamation of the District and General Posts.

299. During the year under review there have been nine cases of highway robbery of the mail in the districts of Ajmere, Benares, Bijnore, Ghazeepore, Meerut and Seharunpore. In six cases the Criminals were apprehended and punished, and the remaining three cases are still under investigation.

CCXCIX.—Mail Robberies.

SECTION XIV.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

300. The Telegraph line from Hurdwar to Mussoorie, 50 miles, was constructed, and the Mussoorie Office opened during the Official year 1862-63.

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297. The extent to which the District Posts have been employed for the delivery of letters in the interior during the same period is shewn below.

CCXCVII.—District Posts.

Year.	Number of covers sent to District Post for delivery.	Number of covers returned by District Posts undelivered.	Number of covers posted at District Post Offices.
1861-62,	5,30,587	89,789	2,00,678
1862-63,	5,67,857	90,967	2,35,046

298. A proposal by the Post Master General, North Western Provinces, for the amalgamation of the District with the General Post, which had previously been submitted to and received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. If sanctioned, the scheme will it is hoped obviate the great inconvenience which is at present felt in consequence of the absence of any efficient agency for the delivery of letters in the interior of districts.

CCXCVIII.—Proposed amalgamation of the District and General Posts.

299. During the year under review there have been nine cases of highway robbery of the mail in the districts of Ajmere, Benares, Bijnore, Ghazeepore, Meerut and Scharunpore. In six cases the Criminals were apprehended and punished, and the remaining three cases are still under investigation.

CCXCIX.—Mail Robberies.

SECTION XIV.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

300. The Telegraph line from Hurdwar to Mussoorie, 50 miles, was constructed, and the Mussoorie Office opened during the Official year 1862-63.

SECTION XV.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CCCI.—Memorial Church Futtehgurh.

301. This Church, which has been erected close to the well into which the bodies of many of the residents of Futtehghur murdered in June 1857 were thrown, was commenced in 1861. During the year 1862-63 the whole of the building was completed with the exception of the spire which for want of funds had not been included in the original design, but was ordered by this Government to be added towards the close of the year. For the adjoining well, a monument designed by Lieutenant Watts, R. E. and approved by the late Lieutenant Governor, is in course of construction.

CCCII.—Memorial Church Cawnpore.

302. Designs for this building were called for from competitors, of whom five responded. The design selected was that of Mr. W. Granville, Architect, Calcutta, but it was subsequently ascertained that in consequence of error in Estimate the building could not be erected for Rs. 1,20,000, the limit fixed by the Government of India. The Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, has been engaged in communication with Mr. Granville, in modifying the design so as to lower the cost, and estimates are about to be submitted. The foundations of the Church on Mr. Granville's design were laid in during the year, as the modifications referred to, which consist chiefly of substitution of brick-work for stone (ashler) masonry, will not in any way affect the ground plan. The site of the proposed Church is the ground within what formed General Wheeler's Entrenchments.

CCCIII.—Church at Bareilly.

303. This building was commenced in 1861-62, to replace the Church destroyed during the mutinies. About half the building was completed in that year, and it has been finished in 1862-63, at a total cost of Rs. 43,019.

CCCIV.—Memorial at Jhansie.

304. This memorial, erected to perpetuate the memory of those who fell at Jhansie at the commencement of the outbreak there in 1857, was begun in 1861-62, from a design by Colonel Cunningham, R. E., late Chief Engineer, North Western Provinces. It has been completed with the exception of the inscriptions which are now being prepared at Agra.

CCCV.—Presbyterian Church at Allahabad.

305. The foundation stone of a Presbyterian Church at Allahabad, towards the cost of which Government has contributed Rs. 25,000 was laid by the Lieutenant Governor on the 29th April last.

SECTION XVI.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

CCCVI.—Lunatic Asylums of Benares and Bareilly.

306. The Annual Returns of patients in the Lunatic Asylums of Bareilly and Benares shew the following results :—

	Patients remaining on 31st December 1861.	Admitted during 1862.	Total.	Sex.		Cured.	Died.
				Male.	Female.		
Bareilly, ...	127	120	247	187	60	36	36
Benares, ...	137	47	184	143	41	44	14

CCCVII.—Percentage of recoveries to admissions.

307. The percentage of recoveries to admissions during the year in the Benares Asylum has been at the rate of 93·8 per cent, while in the Bareilly Asylum it has been only 30 per cent. The collected statistics of European and American Asylums give a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 42·09. The Officiating Inspector of Prisons has however pointed out that patients whose illness has been caused by the use of intoxicating drugs, have hitherto been classed among the ordinary insanes. There can be no doubt that these are more curable than insanes from other causes, and indeed very often recover from the mere deprivation of the drug, and it has therefore been ordered that in future years the returns of such patients shall be kept separate.

CCCVIII.—Mortality.

308. The mortality in the Benares Asylum amounted to 11·81 per cent on the average number resident, and in the Bareilly Asylum it amounted to 23·46 per cent. Seven out of the 36 deaths at Bareilly however resulted from Cholera, and if these be deducted, the percentage is reduced to 18·7.

CCCIX.—Agra Medical School.

309. The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the Superintendent of the Agra Medical School for the year ending 31st March 1863 :—

"1*st*.—The winter sessions closed on 31st March 1863, and on 1st April the examinations commenced. These including the examinations of the senior class lasted until 15th April.

"*2nd.*—The results have been better than I anticipated, and much better than last year, when, out of 16 candidates for the Diploma of Native Doctor, I rejected five.

"*3rd.*—This year the 16 students forming the senior class all gained more than 3-4ths of the total value of the written and oral questions, that amount being the standard entitling the candidate to his Diploma.

"*4th.*—Of the juniors, I had only to reject two at the examinations, but many who were too stupid to learn had been struck off during the summer and winter sessions of 1862-63.

"*5th.*—In November 1862 there were only 47 candidates.

Residents of Agra,	...	23
Elsewhere,	...	24

and they were the worst lot that had yet presented themselves.

"*6th.*—The entrance examination is very simple, in fact more suited to meet the low amount of education possessed by the candidates who usually present themselves, than to the acquirements which boys ought to have when commencing such a scientific study as Medicine.

"*7th.*—It consists in being able to read and write Oordoo with facility, and in knowing the first four rules of Arithmetic.

"*8th.*—Of the 47 examined in November 1862, only six could do the simple sums given in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.

"*9th.*—The candidates who presented themselves for examination on the 25th April 1863 numbered 56.

From Agra,	14
Elsewhere,	42

I selected 32 for admission. They all passed in Arithmetic, and are a much superior set to any I have lately had, and among them are 11 Hindoos, three of these being Brahmins.

"*10th.*—I was so annoyed in November 1862 at the small number of candidates who had come from a distance, also at their low quality, that during the past winter I advertised the advantages of the School for two months in the *Government Gazette* and several Native papers, and the result has been that at the last entrance examination I had 42 candidates from a distance, against 24 in November 1862.

"*11th.*—The pay of a Native Doctor is so small that there is not sufficient inducement for well educated boys to undergo three years of a difficult study, requiring constant and close attention. Were the pay higher (50 Rs. per mensem instead of 20) I might expect to educate at least 75 per cent, but with the raw material I am obliged to admit, I feel glad if, at the end of three years' curriculum, 20 per cent on admissions gain their Diplomas.

"12th.—A year hence I hope to be able to report favorably on the working of the new Establishment for the Agra Medical School recently sanctioned."

CCCX.—Dispensaries.

310. The annexed Tabular Statement will show the comparative working of the Dispensaries in these Provinces during the past year.

Year.	Floating Capital.	Invested Funds.	From Government.	From Local Funds.	Interest.	European Subscription.	Native Subscription.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Patients.	Surgical Operations.	Vaccine Operations.	Total Number of Cases treated.
1861	57,755	1,09,607	82,566	20,797	4,715	9,033	16,398	2,58,572	1,29,585	1,09,037	4,00,051	23,943	72,997	4,93,991
1862	53,854	1,18,844	90,973	15,241	6,062	8,278	24,229	2,53,441	1,33,479	1,19,962	4,72,675	26,252	65,057	5,04,584

The large increase in the Native contributions, and in the total number of cases treated, affords satisfactory evidence of the rising usefulness and popularity of these institutions, but the Lieutenant Governor would call attention to the insignificant results of Dispensary Vaccination. In a population of 30 Millions only 65,057 cases are recorded, and of these 30 or 40 per cent. at least must have been unsuccessful. His Honor would take this opportunity of expressing his entire concurrence in the scheme proposed by his predecessor in G. O. No. 2072 A., dated 6th August 1862, for the extension to the whole of these Provinces of the organized and efficient system of Vaccination already introduced in Agra, Rohilcund and Kumaon, which he hopes will soon receive the sanction of the Government of India.

CCCXI.—Branch Dispensaries opened.

311. Branch Dispensaries have been opened at the following places during the year :—

At Kalpee,	Zillah	Humeerpore.
Raat,	ditto	ditto.
Bulleah,	ditto	Ghazeepore.
Kydgunj, Phoolpoor,	ditto	Allahabad.
Deobund,	ditto	Meerut.
Goonour,	ditto	Bareilly.
Kaladoongee, Huldwanee,	ditto	Kumaon.

These small Institutions are spreading rapidly over the North-West. During the year they dispensed relief of various kinds to no less than 3,89,953 persons at a cost of Rs. 1,09,113, the greater part of which was raised by the local contributions. They are patronized generally by the wealthier class of landholders who take an interest in their prosperity, join the local Committees of management, and in some instances endeavor to connect their names with them by liberal donations. The Lieutenant Governor is

convinced of their usefulness and views their increase with satisfaction; but they have now grown to sufficient numbers and importance to require some uniform system of supervision. Hitherto, under the rules in force, any small Dispensary that could be established and maintained for one year from local sources has been considered entitled to permanent Government support; however much the efforts of the residents might relax or the popularity of the building might decline. His Honor is disposed to think that the Government allowance should not be permanent, but regulated by the Local Income received, and the relief dispensed, the best test of the claims of the Institution. With this view the statistics of the existing state of all Branch Dispensaries have been called for, and the result will be referred for the final orders of the Government of India.

312. The Circular on the subject will be found in Appendix No. IV.

SECTION XVII.

VACCINATION.

313. The numbers and results of cases of Vaccination in Rohilcund during the past season, as compared with those of the preceding year, are shewn in the following Table :—

CCCXIII and CCCXIV.—Vaccination in Rohilcund.

Year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.
1861-62, ...	17,761	7,274	2,969	3,859	31,863
1862-63, ...	21,564	7,405	3,551	3,412	35,932

314. It will be apparent that there has been at the same time an increase in operations, and, which is of infinitely greater importance, a higher percentage of successful cases. Dr. Pearson confidently states that belief in the power of vaccination for good is gaining ground in the Native mind, and this is shewn not only by the increased numbers availing themselves of it, but by the fact that it is now no uncommon occurrence for the higher class of educated natives to ask for the services of the Vaccinators for their families, and to remunerate them for their attendance.

315. The following return shows what has been accomplished during the past year in Kumaon and Gurhwal, as compared with the previous season :—

CCCXV and CCCXVI.—Vaccination in Kumaon and Gurhwal.

Year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.
1861-62, ...	12,907	1,447	692	331	15,377
1862-63, ...	12,004	1,202	700	471	14,377

316. There has been a decrease of 1,000 in the total number of cases, but this is satisfactorily accounted for by the circumstance that in Gurhwal the subjects for vaccination are annually becoming scarcer, there being few now to be found over three years of age who are unprotected.

317. The supplies of Vaccine Virus, distributed from the Kumaon and Gurhwal Depôt during the past season, as compared with the previous year, shew a considerable increase.

CCCXVII and CCCXVIII.—Supply of Vaccine Virus.

Year.	Crusts.	Points.	Glasses.	Tubes.	Total.
1861-62, ...	12,488	989	203	2	13,682
1862-63, ...	13,523	1,907	179	1,180	16,789

318. The Vaccine tubes invented by Dr. Husband of Edinburgh have been used extensively and found most efficacious.

CCCXIX and CCCXX.—Vaccine operations in the Agra Division, Allygurh and Bhurtpore

319. The Vaccine operations in the Agra Division, in the District of Allygurh and in Bhurtpore are exhibited in the following Table :—

Months.	Agra.	Muttra.	Mynpoory.	Furruckabad.	Allygurh.	Bhurtpore.	Total.
November 1862,	236	0	0	0	0	0	236
December 1862,	4,604	488	0	0	0	462	5,554
January 1863,	0	5,839	3,271	0	339	857	10,306
February 1863,	340	897	1,705	549	7,366	823	11,680
March 1863,	168	697	0	1,384	3,858	379	6,486
Total, ...	5,348	7,921	4,976	1,933	11,563	2,521	34,262

320. The total result for 1862-63 is somewhat less than for the previous year, the cause being that comparatively few cases were vaccinated in November and December 1862, owing to the vaccine not taking effect till later in the season than it generally does. The numbers in January, February and March 1863, exceed those of the previous year by 1,550 cases.

CCCXXI and CCCXXII.—Successful cases

321. The average number of successful cases was 67 per cent. These depend in a great measure on the skill and care of the Native Vaccinators, and in order to afford a stimulus to the idle and to encourage the active and zealous of their number, a graduated scale of salary will be introduced at the commencement of next working season.

322. Dr. Christison has also found the capillary tubes for collecting and preserving fluid vaccine most useful; they have been supplied to the Vaccinators in sufficient quantity to enable them to fill tubes for themselves and thus convey the virus from village to village.

SECTION XVIII.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

CCCXXIII.—Capture and execution of Pandoo Rung Rao.

323. In March 1862, Pandoo Rung Rao, commonly called "Rao Sahib," a Nephew of the Rebel Nana of Bithoor, was captured in the Jummoo Territory by Mr. McNabb, the Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote. He was forwarded by the Punjab Government to Cawnpore, where he was put on his trial according to the ordinary course of law, convicted of murder, and executed in August 1862. A reward of Rs. 10,000 was paid by Government to his captors.

CCCXXIV.—Dacoits in the Gwalior Territory.

324. The encounter of a small body of Police under Lieutenant Thain with a band of Dacoits under the leadership of Dabee Singh, the measures taken in concert with the Gwalior Durbar to hunt up and extirpate the bands of Dacoits who infest Chundeyree, from thence making raids into British Territory, and the subsequent death of Bikramjeet, another Dacoit leader, have already been mentioned in the "Police" Section of this Report. Information has since been received of the death of Dabee Singh, who was shot by the Police while attempting his capture.

CCCXXV.—Demarcation of Frontier line between Nepal and Shahjehanpore.

325. In consequence of disputes as to the exact boundary line between the Nepal Territory and the Shahjehanpore District, Boundary Commissioners were appointed to demarcate the line of Frontier. This has now been completed, and masonry pillars have been erected along the greater part of the boundary line to obviate all uncertainty for the future.

CCCXXVI.—Important lines of communication.

326. A detail of the important lines of road under construction during the year will be found in the "Public Works" Section of this Report.

CCCXXVII.—Native Presses

327. The following information regarding Native Presses, established in the North Western Provinces, is derived from a Report furnished by the Director of Public Instruction —

CCCXXVIII.—Newspapers.

328. The total number of Newspapers printed at Native Presses and in circulation at the beginning of the year was fourteen, and during the year this number has increased to twenty-three. Of these 17 are in the Oordoo language, four in Hindee, one in English, and one in Oordoo and Hindee

CCCXXIX to CCCXXX.—Works published.

329. The following is a Catalogue of the works published during the year :—

Subject.	Oordoo.	Hindi.	Oordoo or Persian and Hindi.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Total.
1 Religion, ...	24	42	0	4	15	28	113
2 Education, ...	13	8	3	73	11	3	111
3 Law, ...	27	3	3	0	0	1	34
4 Medicine, ...	3	2	0	3	2	4	14
5 Love Romances, ..	9	3	0	2	0	0	14
6 Poetry, ...	17	9	0	7	0	1	34
7 Miscellaneous, ...	46	64	3	4	0	14	131
Total, ...	139	131	9	93	28	51	451

330. Of the 113 books on religion, the largest number are reprints of sacred books in the Sanscrit and Hindee languages, chiefly at Benares. The Law books, 34 in number, are chiefly reprints of the Acts of Government. The medical works are also reprints. It is remarkable that of the whole general Catalogue of 451 books, 15 only are new works, and seven of these are on Educational subjects.

CCCXXXI.—Presses.

331. The number of Presses from which these works have issued are 67, and, so far as Mr. Kempson has been able to ascertain, the number of authors is 174, 69 being Hindoos and 85 Mahomedans.

CCCXXXII and CCCXXXIII.—Honorary Magistrates.

332. The Reports received from the Commissioners of Divisions show that the experiment of appointing influential European and Native Gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates has proved very successful so far as it has gone. The Courts of these Gentlemen are generally popular, and their decisions appear to have given satisfaction.

333. It is in contemplation to extend the system by appointing some of the leading Native Gentlemen in the large cities of these Provinces to be Honorary Magistrates for the trial of minor offences occurring within the Municipal limits.

SECTION XIX.

FINANCIAL.

334. The following Statement exhibits the General Financial results of the year as compared with the two preceding years and with the Estimate as entered in the Budget Statements for 1863-64 :—

CCCXXXIV.—Financial results of the year.

	Receipts.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Budget Estimate 1862-63.	Actual 1862-63.	Remarks.
I.	Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkaree. — 1. Land Revenue proper,	4,17,60,744	4,35,07,939	3,98,72,809	3,89,71,883	Decrease owing to falling off in anticipatory collections on account of 1863-64, the balances of former year, and the separation of Miscellaneous Revenue from this head.
	2. Miscellaneous Revenue,	0	3,46,589	1,27,191	17,13,235	Increase is nominal owing to difference of classification as above stated.
	3. Sayer,	1,90,639	1,11,637	4,71,570	1,61,656	Forest Revenue included in Estimate, but not in Actuals.
	4. Abkaree, ...	26,21,857	24,75,949	22,56,090	26,85,492	
		4,45,76,240	4,64,42,114	4,27,27,660	4,35,32,266	
II.	ASSESSED TAXES.					
	1. Income Tax, ...	16,33,660	31,73,831	28,17,170	28,71,772	Decrease owing to abolition of 2 per cent duty from August 1862.
III.	CUSTOMS.					
	2. Land Customs, ...	3,68,633	5,80,705	3,59,437	5,47,952	Increase over Estimate supposed to have been occasioned by the briskness of the Cotton Trade.
IV.	Salt, ...	53,14,138	53,10,188	53,81,300	43,67,247	Decrease ascribed to the illicit manufacture of Salt in Oude, and the influence of the Cotton Trade upon the supply of carriage.
VI.	Stamps, ...	20,31,741	24,57,622	22,00,000	20,59,757	Decrease owing to the unusually large receipts of the former year caused by misapprehension as to the period of introduction of the Law of Limitation.
X.	Law and Justice, ...	5,53,867	3,74,829	3,33,276	3,76,123	
XI.	Police, ...	1,72,344	4,13,176	4,69,721	4,99,160	
XIII.	Public Works,	8,34,954	14,76,312	8,25,000	18,15,236	This increase is attributable to the receipts collected from Bridges connecting Imperial Lines of road having been transferred from the Revenue to the Public Works Department.
XV.	Miscellaneous,	9,64,362	23,06,737	7,00,000	10,94,987	
XVI.	Interest, ...	10,249	48,272	5,000	540	
	Grand Total, ...	5,64,60,188	6,25,84,079	5,58,18,567	5,71,65,040	

	Disbursements.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Budget Estimate 1862-63.	Actual 1862-63.	Remarks.
A.	Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks, ...	4,691	2,47,877	2,85,450	1,46,783	Decrease owing to unusually large refunds in the previous year on account Land Revenue and Stamp duty in Razeenamah Cases.
B. I.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. I.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.					
	1. Land Revenue, ...	43,22,487	32,55,190	41,74,305	35,10,705	Charges for printing and contingencies much greater in this than in the previous year.
	II.—ASSESSED TAXES.					
	1. Income Tax,* ...	1,42,884	1,29,598	55,996	48,901	* Large reduction of Establishment effected in 1862-63, in consequence of abolition of 2 per cent duty.
	III.—Customs, ...	7,18,361	5,70,236	6,67,831	49,736	
	IV.—Salt, ...				5,75,641	
	VI.—Stamps, ...	61,126	57,924	1,30,382	86,566	
II.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ...	12,86,203	7,16,971	10,42,354	7,46,993	
III.	Allowances to District and Village Officers,...	2,58,527	1,31,910	44,836	43,836	
IV.	Miscellaneous,† ..	20,606	2,737	5,186	3,639	† Decrease owing to a difference of classification.
V.	Contingencies Special and Temporary, ...	0	53	0	0	
	Total, B., ..	68,10,174	48,64,619	61,20,890	50,66,017	
E.‡	Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience, ..	0	30,53,513	1,22,000	27,75,589	‡ The previous year's charge includes the one per cent Income Tax allotment. No intimation of allotment for 1862-63 having been received, the charge could not be entered.
F. I.	CIVIL SERVICES. Civil Buildings, ...	62,26,665	3,30,307	0	8,36,886	Taken from Public Works accounts furnished by Controller. Not estimated for in the District Budgets.
II.	Salaries and Expenses of Public Department, ...	13,60,399	12,65,997	14,56,389	10,56,300	Decrease owing to large reductions in the Establishment of the Government Press in 1862-63.
III.	Law and Justice, ..	38,65,908	29,89,149	34,13,338	29,57,633	
IV.	Police, ...	56,20,111	31,14,705	34,98,382	35,31,093	
V.§	Education, Science, and Arts, ...	6,19,029	4,95,113	7,10,018	5,86,118	§ Increase nominal owing to the cost of the Thomason College of Engineering having been exhibited under Public Works Remittances in 1861-62, and the charge shown in the Public Works Accounts.
VI.	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services,	7,106	9,516	9,350	9,371	
VII.	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.,	2,65,905	3,87,384	4,11,500	4,59,677	
IX.	Miscellaneous, ...	4,99,177	2,06,599	2,45,100	1,66,129	
X	Civil Contingencies, ...	60,89,139	1,50,187	3,02,864	2,32,546	
G.	Interest. 2.—On Local Loans,	8,229	6,642	10,000	9,318	
	Grand Total, ...	3,14,06,833	1,74,27,938	1,65,85,311	1,78,33,193	

CCCXXXV.—Apparent decrease under Land Revenue.

335. The apparent decrease under Land Revenue arises principally from a change in the system of crediting collections by which they are shewn in the years in which they are received instead of in that for which they may have been paid in advance, but there is an actual decrease of about four lacs on account of cessions to Scindia and the Nawab of Rampoor.

CCCXXXVI.—Decrease under Income Tax, Salt and Stamps.

336. The cause of decrease under Income Tax, Salt and Stamps has already been explained. In the Disbursements the salutary effects of the combined action of the Budget system and of the efforts of the late Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Edmonstone, to reduce expenditure, are very apparent under F. II. "Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments."

CCCXXXVII.—Increase under 'Police.'

337. The increase under Police is due to the more complete introduction of the new system.

CCCXXXVIII.—Net Results.

338. The total net result is a surplus of 3,93,31,547 as compared with 4,51,56,141 in 1861-62, and 2,50,53,355 in 1860-61.

It should be added, however, that in the figures for 1860-61 are included the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories since transferred to the Central Provinces.

SECTION XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CCCXXXIX.—Establishment of a "Wards' Institution."

339. A "Wards' Institution" for the education of Native Minors in these Provinces has lately been established at Benares. A copy of the Rules which have been prescribed for the management of the Institution will be found in Appendix No. V.

CCCXL.—Working of the Government Press, Allahabad.

340. The operations of the Government Press at Allahabad during 1862-63 may be briefly stated as follows:—

The total Receipts amounted to	Rs.	2,78,389	8	11
And the total Expenditure to	„	2,34,981	5	10
Leaving a Balance or Profit of	„	43,408	3	1

CCCXLI.—Assets and Liabilities.

341. The total assets of the Press were Rs. 5,73,585-14-11, and the liabilities only Rs. 26,111-9-9; after deducting all liabilities therefrom, there remained at credit either in material, plant or cash Rs. 5,47,474-5-2.

CCCXLII.—Amount of work performed.

342. The amount of work turned out during the year is shewn in the following detail—In the Typographic and Lithographic Departments printing equal to 12,096,699 pages of Foolscap folio has been executed, and 67,005 envelopes have been printed and made up. In the Foundry 21,288 lbs of Type have been cast, and 1,138 Stamps, Seals, &c., have been manufactured and engraved. In the Bindery 12,21,915 sheets have been pressed; 79,984 books stitched; and 2,162 books bound.

For the Educational Department also 78,750 copies of various Works and Maps have been issued.

CCCXLIII.—Reduction in printing rates.

343. Since the 1st May a reduction of one Rupee per page in the rates of printing has been made, and arrangements are in progress for the direct importation of all raw materials required, by which a considerable saving will be effected.

R. SIMSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY

APPENDIX I

TO

SECTION III.—POLICE.

Divisions.	Districts.		Offences against the State and relating to the Army.	Offences against Public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	Offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI.	Offences against Government Coin and Stamps.	Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c., Chapter XIV.
Meerut.	Meerut,	...	1	0	5	1	31
	Allygurh,	...	1	1	4	0	89
	Seharunpore,	...	1	1	3	0	2
	Moozuffernugger,	...	0	4	10	2	7
	Boolundshuhur,	...	2	9	12	8	99
	Dehra Dhoon,	...	0	0	0	4	0
	Total,	...	5	15	34	15	228
Agra.	Agra,	...	0	5	1	3	4
	Muttra,	...	1	1	3	1	3
	Furruckabad,	...	0	5	11	1	3
	Mynpoorie,	...	0	2	0	1	89
	Etawah,	...	1	2	7	2	60
	Etah,	...	2	5	6	0	0
	Total,	...	4	20	28	8	159
Rohilcund.	Bareilly,	...	1	8	10	3	3
	Bijnour,	...	1	0	4	0	0
	Moradabad,	...	1	5	19	1	30
	Budaon,	...	3	1	17	1	3
	Shahjehanpore,	...	2	13	6	5	61
	Total,	...	8	27	56	10	97
Allahabad.	Allahabad,	...	0	3	1	1	390
	Cawnpore,	...	6	0	8	8	332
	Futtehpore,	..	1	2	19	6	431
	Banda,	...	2	8	6	2	6
	Total,	...	9	13	34	17	1,159
Benares.	Benares,	...	4	3	11	19	40
	Goruckpore,	...	0	4	10	1	12
	Azimgurh,	...	1	10	7	0	1
	Jounpore,	...	2	1	13	3	23
	Mirzapore,	..	0	5	0	0	2
	Ghazeepore,	...	2	0	29	3	10
	Total,	...	9	23	70	26	88
Jhansie.	Jhansie,	...	0	0	0	2	5
	Jaloun,	...	0	4	0	4	6
	Humeerpore,	...	0	0	1	2	0
	Lullutpore,	...	0	0	0	0	0
	Total,	...	0	4	1	8	11
Ajmere.	Ajmere,	...	1	27	2	5	35
	Total,	...	1	27	2	5	35
	Grand Total,	...	36	129	225	89	1,777

nisable.

Offences against Persons.					Offences against Property.				
Murders.	Other offences affecting life.	Hurt by administering Stupefying Drugs.	Rapes and Unnatural Offences.	Miscellaneous.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking House-Trespass.	Theft.	Other Offences.	Attempts.
10	21	1	10	6	6	307	1,067	33	144
7	11	3	7	21	5	534	1,053	27	23
3	9	1	3	10	10	295	646	21	60
7	7	1	0	20	7	190	366	82	1
9	7	1	4	28	10	325	888	75	63
2	3	0	3	1	0	36	221	11	0
38	58	7	27	86	38	1,687	4,241	249	291
18	13	7	10	57	22	831	1,369	32	104
5	9	2	3	17	4	202	224	20	34
13	15	0	10	99	17	571	676	183	196
5	12	0	1	26	9	187	399	13	135
6	10	1	4	36	2	238	270	32	117
14	5	1	4	12	11	333	517	17	458
61	64	11	32	247	65	2,362	3,455	297	1,044
10	36	0	7	37	3	306	1,105	13	688
6	3	0	3	4	4	369	533	80	81
11	20	2	8	52	6	282	1,192	89	26
11	12	1	10	69	9	389	1,177	56	232
9	19	0	10	51	5	390	919	29	323
47	90	3	38	213	27	1,736	4,926	267	1,350
10	27	1	3	17	5	138	414	13	14
19	12	7	7	33	29	235	633	23	234
6	15	1	10	50	15	352	214	68	94
5	16	0	8	59	5	114	320	111	63
40	70	9	28	159	54	839	1,581	215	405
9	30	3	7	79	3	275	629	145	16
10	22	1	1	36	5	186	538	38	17
8	19	0	3	31	11	473	560	35	46
7	60	2	8	31	5	501	557	10	0
7	40	1	3	22	7	194	294	14	5
6	13	6	1	29	17	645	502	96	20
47	193	13	23	228	48	2,274	3,080	338	104
4	17	1	1	11	3	34	212	2	10
8	20	0	5	6	4	72	286	11	18
6	19	3	6	10	3	118	223	10	14
2	12	0	0	3	14	42	273	7	16
20	68	4	12	30	24	266	994	30	58
6	21	4	2	48	33	78	528	51	21
6	21	4	2	48	33	78	528	51	21
259	564	51	162	1,011	289	9,242	18,805	1,447	3,273

Divisions.	Districts.	Offences against State and relating to Coins, Chapters 6 and 7 of Act V.	Offences against Public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	Offences relating to Public Servants, Chapter IX., Contempt, &c., Chapter X.	Offences against Public Justice.	Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	0	2	28	58	8
	Allygurh, ...	1	3	42	53	3
	Seharunpore, ...	0	1	28	15	2
	Moozuffernugger,	0	2	43	38	4
	Boolundshuhur, ...	17	1	66	32	6
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	0	0	2	2	0
	Total, ...	18	9	209	198	23
Agra.	Agra, ...	1	26	51	66	10
	Muttra, ...	0	0	10	9	8
	Furruckabad, ...	0	7	47	58	9
	Mynpoorie, ...	3	2	18	25	6
	Etawah, ...	0	2	95	24	8
	Etah, ...	0	1	11	15	1
	Total, ...	4	38	232	197	42
Rohilcund.	Bareilly, ...	0	15	86	57	3
	Bijnour, ...	0	5	32	34	2
	Moradabad, ...	0	1	62	41	6
	Budaon, ...	0	11	19	51	0
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	16	110	98	9
	Total, ...	1	48	309	281	20
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	0	14	57	67	22
	Cawnpore, ...	1	17	18	27	5
	Futtehpore, ...	2	90	26	12	5
	Banda, ..	0	10	33	19	6
	Total, ...	3	131	134	125	38
Benares.	Benares, ...	0	27	143	87	9
	Goruckpore, ...	0	5	104	82	0
	Azimgurh, ...	0	0	44	30	2
	Jounpore, ...	0	21	52	43	9
	Mirzapore, ...	0	14	28	45	7
	Ghazeepore, ...	0	10	139	69	41
	Total, ...	0	77	510	356	68
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	0	18	13	8	3
	Jaloun, ...	0	3	11	9	25
	Humeerpore, ...	0	4	4	14	1
	Lullutpore, ...	0	1	13	9	7
	Total, ...	0	26	41	40	36
Ajmere.	Ajmere, ...	1	9	68	22	35
	Total, ...	1	9	68	22	35
	Grand Total, ...	27	338	1,503	1,214	262

Cognizable.

Offences affecting public health, safety, &c., Chapter XIV.	Offences against Person.		Offences against Property.				Total Offences, Part II.
	Other Offences affecting life.	Miscellaneous.	Extortion.	Other Offences.	Forgeries.	Miscellaneous.	
23	0	167	5	43	3	152	489
112	0	414	18	190	5	112	953
51	1	215	1	30	1	192	537
7	1	53	4	31	1	56	235
4	1	53	0	55	2	48	285
55	0	173	4	20	1	37	294
252	3	1,075	32	369	13	597	2,793
66	0	439	9	112	1	127	908
8	0	212	2	24	2	104	379
7	1	370	12	63	13	252	839
19	0	196	0	20	0	107	396
10	0	83	6	20	1	30	288
8	0	166	0	5	2	66	275
118	1	1,466	29	244	19	695	3,085
50	0	93	3	131	7	109	554
1	1	42	3	15	1	74	210
10	2	676	102	398	8	1,046	2,352
2	0	191	16	32	5	198	525
46	5	249	4	189	6	53	786
109	8	1,251	128	765	27	1,480	4,427
439	2	971	40	106	7	475	2,200
18	3	251	26	48	4	145	563
0	0	168	21	29	1	61	415
6	1	167	2	34	1	172	451
463	6	1,557	89	217	13	853	3,629
17	5	387	0	122	4	142	943
36	4	251	7	39	3	34	565
3	0	169	0	31	9	69	357
6	10	226	0	25	7	155	554
2	5	1,183	10	52	4	104	1,454
6	0	372	0	24	8	93	762
70	24	2,588	17	293	35	597	4,635
25	2	95	7	49	2	30	252
11	0	61	3	17	1	21	162
11	3	86	2	16	0	51	192
2	6	42	2	5	12	20	119
49	11	284	14	87	15	122	725
8	3	195	14	50	8	84	497
8	3	195	14	50	8	84	497
1,069	56	8,416	323	2,025	130	4,428	19,791

No. III.—*Comparative Return of years* 1861 *and* 1862 *of Murders of*

Divisions.	Districts.	Murders.		Dacoities and Robberies.		Burglaries.		Thefts, including Cattle Thefts.	
		1861	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	26	10	13	6	568	307	1,691	1,067
	Allygurh, ...	11	7	9	5	755	534	1,108	1,058
	Seharunpore,	8	3	4	10	314	295	840	646
	Moozuffernugger,...	7	7	3	7	138	190	470	366
	Boolundshuhur, ...	8	9	14	10	544	325	1,406	888
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	0	2	0	0	15	36	57	221
	Total, ...	60	38	43	38	2,334	1,687	5,572	4,241
Agra.	Agra, ...	11	18	17	22	663	831	1,393	1,369
	Muttra, ...	7	●	7	4	217	202	400	224
	Futtehgurh, ...	17	13	4	17	417	571	461	676
	Mynpoorie, ...	8	5	8	9	256	187	458	399
	Etawah, ...	10	6	2	2	81	238	347	270
	Etah A., ...	12	14	14	11	288	333	698	517
	Total, ...	65	61	52	65	1,922	2,362	3,757	3,455
Rohilcund.	Bareilly, ...	13	10	1	3	702	306	1,640	1,105
	Bijnour, ...	1	6	9	4	450	369	757	538
	Moradabad, ...	8	11	1	6	409	282	1,743	1,192
	Budaon, ...	9	11	8	9	375	389	1,694	1,177
	Shahjehanpore, ...	8	9	0	5	562	390	617	919
	Total, ...	39	47	19	27	2,498	1,736	6,451	4,926
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	5	10	2	5	95	138	331	414
	Cawnpore, ...	16	19	18	29	449	235	653	633
	Futtehpore, ...	10	6	7	15	186	352	242	214
	Banda, ...	4	5	5	5	124	114	309	0
	Total, ...	35	40	32	54	854	839	1,535	1,581
Benares	Benares, ...	5	9	2	3	225	275	630	629
	Goruckpore, ...	2	10	5	5	403	185	801	538
	Azimgurh, ...	2	8	9	11	520	473	595	560
	Jounpore, ...	9	7	3	5	277	501	261	557
	Mirzapore, ...	7	7	5	7	44	194	176	294
	Ghazeepore, ..	5	6	16	17	403	646	444	502
	Total, ...	30	47	40	48	1,872	2,274	2,907	3,080
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	4	4	13	3	30	34	278	212
	Humeerpore, ...	9	6	3	3	51	118	131	223
	Jaloun, ...	5	8	2	4	63	72	102	286
	Lullutpore, ...	0	2	24	14	44	42	298	273
	Total, ..	18	20	42	24	188	266	809	994
Ajmere.	Ajmere, ...	9	6	52	33	112	78	904	528
	Total, ...	9	6	52	33	112	78	904	528
	Grand Total, ...	256	259	280	289	9,780	9,269	21,935	18,805

Offences against Property, and of Property stolen and recovered.

Robberies by Administering Poison.		Value of Property				Remarks.
		Stolen.		Recovered.		
1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	
2	1	79,664	36,923	20,124	13,073	
3	3	29,450	23,731	4,183	3,832	
0	1	31,669	31,190	10,672	7,431	
1	1	32,119	13,538	15,111	5,906	
0	1	1,39,003	22,101	8,284	30,928	
0	0	744	8,368	76	3,001	
6	7	3,12,649	1,35,851	58,450	64,171	
0	7	62,797	57,063	7,682	7,767	A.—The Returns for 1861 are taken from Statement No. II of the year 1862, as no Returns were received or printed for 1861.
2	2	17,869	18,810	4,144	4,056	
0	0	29,254	25,132	13,524	4,627	
1	0	20,072	10,805	4,270	3,061	
2	1	9,124	12,089	2,988	2,216	
0	1	14,943	13,291	3,286	7,843	
5	11	1,54,059	1,38,090	35,894	29,570	
1	0	35,362	56,234	5,191	32,384	
1	0	28,196	15,780	4,301	3,169	
0	2	36,053	25,609	1,255	5,855	
1	1	17,574	17,572	9,355	8,690	
0	0	22,201	28,742	4,950	3,288	
3	3	1,39,986	1,43,937	25,052	53,386	
1	1	14,463	41,644	3,063	8,161	
2	7	30,726	19,073	8,122	4,641	
2	1	4,534	9,565	753	611	
0	0	8,333	13,403	2,638	3,708	
5	9	58,056	83,685	14,576	17,124	
2	3	46,901	50,366	16,984	8,284	
4	1	43,406	20,512	12,777	8,683	
0	0	16,784	20,365	4,359	4,407	
0	2	2,593	17,027	1,118	2,098	
3	1	37,725	18,483	9,521	6,590	
0	6	38,208	29,276	4,922	5,483	
9	13	1,85,617	1,55,979	49,681	35,545	
0	1	10,853	15,546	1,807	6,626	
1	3	6,807	7,750	3,493	1,370	
0	0	4,016	18,245	567	8,811	
0	0	4,318	7,307	488	1,342	
1	4	25,994	48,848	6,355	18,149	
2	4	51,622	61,756	2,074	7,692	
2	4	51,622	61,756	2,074	7,692	
31	51	9,27,983	7,68,146	1,92,082	2,25,637	

No. IV.—*Return of Area and Population, and average of Crime, and loss of Property*

Divisions.	Districts.	Area.	Population.	Average Population per mile.	Total number of persons concerned in offences under Part I.
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	2,200	1,135,072	516	1,959
	Moozuffernugger,	1,646	672,861	409	1,054
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,824	778,342	427	2,275
	Seharunpore, ...	2,162	801,325	371	1,297
	Allygurh, ...	2,153	1,184,565	527	2,166
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	673	32,083	47	319
	Total, ...	10,658	4,554,248	427	9,070
Agra.	Agra, ...	1,865	1,001,961	537	3,009
	Muttra, ...	1,613	862,909	534	880
	Mynpoorie, ...	2,020	832,714	412	1,267
	Futtehgurh, ...	2,123	1,064,607	401	2,467
	Etawah, ...	1,677	610,965	364	1,115
	Etah, ...	1,468	577,677	393	1,761
	Total, ...	10,766	4,950,833	460	10,499
Rohilcund.	Bareilly, ...	3,119	1,378,268	442	2,597
	Bijnore, ...	1,900	695,521	366	1,337
	Budaon, ..	2,402	1,019,161	424	2,716
	Moradabad, ...	2,699	1,138,461	422	2,190
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,308	986,096	427	2,304
	Total, ...	12,428	5,217,507	419	11,144
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	2,788	1,379,788	494	2,169
	Cawnpore, ...	2,348	1,174,556	500	2,301
	Futtehpore, ...	1,583	679,787	429	1,588
	Banda, ...	8,010	743,872	270	1,310
	Total, ...	9,729	3,978,003	409	7,368
Benares.	Benares, ...	996	851,757	855	1,970
	Mirzapore, ...	5,152	1,104,315	216	916
	Jounpore, ...	1,552	1,143,749	737	1,695
	Ghazeepore, ...	2,181	1,596,324	732	2,310
	Azimgurh, ...	2,516	1,653,251	657	1,611
	Goruckpore, ..	7,340	3,087,874	421	2,310
	Total, ...	19,737	9,437,270	478	10,812
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	1,784	350,000	203	426
	Jaloun, ...	2,313	246,297	106	775
	Humeerpore, ...	2,680	415,218	155	582
	Lullutpore,* ...	1,600	100,000	62	713
	Total, ...	8,377	1,111,515	133	2,496
Ajmere.	Ajmere, ...	2,660	362,883	136	1,538
	Total, ...	2,660	362,883	136	1,538
	Grand Total, ...	74,355	29,612,259	398	52,927

* Estimated—Returns of Area and Population not being attainable.

on Population and Area, shewing Police Work in prevention of Crime.

Ratio of one Criminal to			Total value of Property		Net loss by Crime.	Average loss per head of Population.		
Population.	Area.		Stolen.	Recovered.				
	M.	F.				Rs.	As.	P.
579	1	1	36,923	13,073	23,850	0	0	4
688	1	4	13,538	5,907	7,631	0	0	1⅞
342	0	6½	22,091	8,328	13,763	0	0	3½
618	1	5	31,170	7,431	23,739	0	0	5⅜
524	1	0	23,731	3,832	19,899	0	0	3¼
102	2	1	8,368	3,001	5,367	0	2	8
502	1	1¼	1,35,821	41,572	94,249	0	0	3¾
333	0	4¼	57,063	7,767	49,296	0	0	9½
907	1	7	18,810	4,056	14,754	0	0	3⅓
657	1	5	10,805	3,061	7,744	0	0	1¼
431	0	7	25,132	4,627	20,505	0	0	3⅓
548	1	4	12,989	2,216	10,773	0	0	3⅓
328	0	6⅔	13,291	7,843	5,448	0	0	1⅝
471	1	0	1,38,090	29,570	1,08,520	0	0	4
535	1	1½	56,234	32,384	23,850	0	0	3¼
520	1	2	15,780	3,169	12,611	0	0	3½
370	0	7	17,572	8,690	8,882	0	0	1⅞
520	1	2	25,609	5,855	19,754	0	0	3⅓
450	1	0	28,712	3,288	25,454	0	0	5
408	1	1	1,43,937	53,386	90,551	0	0	3¼
636	1	2	41,644	8,164	33,480	0	0	4⅔
510	1	0	19,073	4,641	14,432	0	0	2¼
428	1	0	9,565	611	8,954	0	0	2¼
568	2	6	13,403	3,708	9,695	0	0	2½
539	1	2½	83,685	17,124	66,561	0	0	3
432	0	4	50,366	8,284	42,082	0	0	7¼
1,205	5	5	18,433	6,590	11,843	0	0	2
675	0	7⅓	17,027	2,098	14,929	0	0	2½
694	0	7½	29,376	5,483	23,893	0	0	2⅔
1,026	1	4	20,365	4,407	15,958	0	0	1⅞
1,342	3	1	20,512	8,683	11,829	0	0	0⅞
873	1	6½	1,56,079	35,545	1,20,534	0	0	2
821	4	0	15,546	6,626	8,920	0	0	5
317	3	0	18,245	8,811	9,434	0	0	7⅓
713	4	5	7,750	1,370	6,380	0	0	2¼
139	2	2	7,307	1,342	5,965	0	0	11
445	3	2½	48,848	18,149	30,699	0	0	5½
236	1	5	61,756	7,692	54,064	0	2	4½
236	1	5	61,756	7,692	54,064	0	2	4½
559	1	3	7,68,216	2,03,038	5,65,178	0	0	3⅛

No. V.—*Return showing Police Work in the detection*

Divisions.	Districts.	Offences.			Persons			
		Total number of offences in Part I.	Total number in which no arrest made.	In which arrest made.	Total number supposed to have been concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	1,656	1,153	503	1,959	842	859	324
	Allygurh, ...	1,786	1,332	454	2,166	649	659	214
	Seharunpore, ...	1,065	759	306	1,297	483	483	187
	Moozuffernugger,	704	472	232	1,054	500	504	180
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,540	1,082	458	2,275	1,086	1,088	324
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	281	175	106	319	133	133	45
	Total, ...	7,032	4,973	2,059	9,070	3,693	3,721	1,274
Agra.	Agra, ...	2,476	1,656	820	3,009	1,168	1,053	883
	Muttra, ...	529	296	233	880	459	448	179
	Furruckabad, ...	1,800	1,092	708	2,467	810	1,276	575
	Mynpoorie, ...	879	570	309	1,267	655	635	181
	Etawah, ...	788	509	279	1,115	524	533	164
	Etah, ...	1,385	1,099	286	1,761	543	515	187
	Total, ...	7,857	5,222	2,635	10,499	4,159	4,460	1,619
Rohilcund.	Bareilly, ...	2,230	1,735	495	2,597	826	849	254
	Bijnour, ...	1,088	915	173	1,337	320	448	207
	Moradabad, ...	1,746	1,250	496	2,190	1,034	1,077	455
	Budaon, ...	1,990	1,520	470	2,716	835	853	366
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,842	1,346	496	2,304	929	915	302
	Total, ...	8,896	6,766	2,130	11,144	3,944	4,142	1,584
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	1,037	206	831	2,168	1,800	1,798	563
	Cawnpore, ...	1,586	761	825	2,301	1,231	1,107	292
	Futtehpore, ...	1,285	601	684	1,588	974	1,070	271
	Banda, ...	725	276	449	1,288	1,048	1,268	692
	Total, ..	4,633	1,844	2,789	7,345	5,053	5,243	1,818
Benares.	Benares, ...	1,273	326	947	1,979	1,028	1,671	816
	Goruckpore, ...	881	402	479	1,292	868	884	302
	Azimgurh, ..	1,205	828	377	1,611	707	704	253
	Jounpore, ...	1,234	714	520	1,695	811	819	329
	Mirzapore, ..	603	268	335	916	599	611	171
	Ghazeepore, ...	1,379	770	609	2,310	1,080	1,305	547
	Total, ...	6,575	3,308	3,267	9,803	5,093	5,994	2,418
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	302	154	148	426	253	253	102
	Jaloun, ...	444	254	190	755	281	253	98
	Humeerpore, ...	418	239	179	582	321	321	182
	Lullutpore, ...	369	269	100	713	172	179	77
	Total, ...	1,533	916	617	2,476	1,027	1,006	459
Ajmere.	Ajmere, ..	862	282	580	1,538	1,125	1,125	436
	Total, ...	862	282	580	1,538	1,125	1,125	436
	Grand Total, ..	37,388	23,311	14,077	51,875	24,094	25,691	9,608

and prosecution of Crimes during 1862.

SONS.			PROPERTY.		REMARKS.
Convicted or committed.	Died, transferred or escaped.	Under trial.	Value of Property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	
503	15	17	36,923	13,073	A.—The value of property recovered during the year is Rs. 30,928; of this sum Rs. 22,600 were part of Robbery effected in 1861, which I have excluded from computation in this Statement.
417	5	23	23,731	3,832	
286	9	1	31,190	7,431	
298	11	15	13,538	5,906	
781	3	25	22,101	A 8,328	
78	4	6	8,368	3,001	
2,313	47	87	1,35,851	41,671	
614	12	44	57,063	7,767	
249	8	12	18,810	4,056	
675	3	23	25,132	4,627	
480	5	19	10,805	3,061	
329	10	30	12,989	2,216	
292	18	18	13,291	7,843	
2,639	56	146	1,38,090	29,570	
546	20	29	56,234	32,384	
229	10	2	15,780	3,169	
553	34	35	25,609	5,855	
448	20	19	17,572	8,690	
554	16	43	28,742	3,288	
2,330	100	128	1,43,937	53,386	
1,172	13	50	41,644	8,164	
808	2	5	19,073	4,611	
756	6	37	9,565	611	
531	26	19	13,403	3,708	
3,267	47	111	83,685	17,124	
803	36	16	50,366	8,284	
511	13	58	20,512	8,683	
428	6	17	20,365	4,407	
449	3	38	17,027	2,098	
422	0	18	18,433	6,590	
717	13	28	29,276	5,483	
3,330	71	175	1,55,979	35,545	
142	4	5	15,546	6,626	
139	8	8	18,245	8,811	
122	5	12	7,750	1,370	
93	6	3	7,307	1,342	
496	23	28	18,848	18,119	
647	3	39	61,756	7,692	
647	3	39	61,756	7,692	
				2,03,037	
				22,600*	* See remark above.
15,022	347	714	7,68,146	2,25,637	

No. VI.—*Return of Murders and Offences against Property, and*

Divisions.	Districts.	Murders.							Dacoities and Robberies.						
		Cases.		*Persons.*					*Cases.*		*Persons.*				
		Total.	Arrest made.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Arrest made.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	10	9	29	27	35	23	12	6	3	27	8	8	1	5
	Allygurh, ...	7	6	3	12	24	4	20	5	4	29	26	26	15	11
	Seharunpore, ...	8	8	6	6	6	1	5	10	6	54	29	29	28	1
	Moozuffernugger,	7	7	19	21	21	9	12	7	3	37	9	9	7	2
	Boolundshuhur,	9	7	20	22	44	20	24	10	5	46	13	13	6	6
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total, ...	38	34	81	92	134	58	76	38	21	193	85	85	57	25
Agra.	Agra, ...	18	13	35	28	28	8	13	22	8	124	42	39	3	22
	Muttra, ...	5	3	14	11	9	4	4	4	3	36	32	30	17	12
	Furruckabad, ..	13	11	34	32	39	18	21	17	13	158	8	28	16	11
	Mynpoorie, ...	5	4	5	4	4	0	3	9	4	39	16	16	6	10
	Etawah, ...	6	6	10	12	12	3	8	2	1	9	2	4	3	1
	Etah, ...	14	12	35	30	28	5	22	11	8	16	14	14	4	10
	Total, ...	61	49	133	117	120	38	71	65	37	382	114	131	49	66
Rohilcund.	Bareilly, ...	10	7	19	16	19	5	6	3	3	13	7	7	3	4
	Bijnour, ...	6	5	16	15	15	6	9	4	3	14	10	10	8	2
	Moradabad, ...	11	11	21	24	31	18	11	6	4	16	14	14	1	11
	Budaon, ...	11	10	18	15	15	7	8	9	7	11	10	10	5	4
	Shahjehanpore,...	9	7	19	17	17	9	8	5	4	14	11	11	5	6
	Total, ...	47	40	96	87	97	45	42	27	21	71	52	52	22	27
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	10	8	36	30	30	9	20	5	4	20	19	19	8	11
	Cawnpore, ...	19	18	38	37	31	13	18	29	15	122	39	29	18	11
	Futtehpore, ..	6	6	19	12	55	10	11	15	6	35	22	24	9	15
	Banda, ...	5	5	23	23	47	22	24	5	5	38	38	41	32	7
	Total, ..	40	37	116	102	163	54	106	54	30	215	118	113	67	44
Benares.	Benares, ...	9	9	22	14	22	9	11	3	3	7	1	7	5	2
	Goruckpore, ..	10	10	38	38	42	16	25	5	5	57	36	37	17	10
	Azimgurh, ...	8	8	20	19	19	7	12	11	6	42	15	14	10	4
	Jounpore, ...	7	6	18	10	13	3	8	5	5	13	11	14	10	3
	Mirzapore, ...	7	7	15	14	14	0	7	7	6	39	34	28	17	11
	Ghazeepore, ..	6	5	11	9	9	1	8	17	17	196	67	108	53	43
	Total, ...	47	45	124	104	119	36	71	48	42	354	164	208	112	73
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	4	3	6	5	5	0	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Jaloun, ...	8	6	10	6	6	4	2	4	2	39	5	4	4	0
	Humeerpore, ..	6	6	7	7	7	1	6	3	2	12	6	6	6	0
	Lullutpore, ...	2	2	26	7	7	0	7	14	2	261	14	14	11	3
	Total, ...	20	17	49	25	25	5	20	24	6	315	25	24	21	3
Ajmere.	Ajmere, ...	6	3	18	5	5	2	0	33	14	203	38	38	23	14
	Total, ---	6	3	18	5	5	2	0	33	14	203	38	38	23	14
	Grand Total, .	259	225	647	562	663	238	386	289	171	1,733	596	653	351	252

number of persons and cases detected, &c., in such Crimes.

Lurking House Trespasses.							Thefts.						
Cases.		*Persons.*					*Cases.*		*Persons.*				
Total.	Arrest made.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Arrest made.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
307	33	360	68	71	27	44	1,067	311	1,199	483	488	186	286
534	41	621	56	54	9	38	1,053	222	1,231	291	269	88	164
295	17	327	24	24	8	14	646	225	731	302	302	110	188
190	23	223	38	40	13	17	366	76	449	120	122	48	71
325	31	395	65	73	29	39	888	150	1,001	260	207	85	101
36	5	37	6	6	1	5	221	79	251	98	98	30	58
1,687	153	1,963	257	268	87	157	4,241	1,063	4,862	1,557	1,486	547	868
830	84	919	122	103	39	61	869	615	1,546	761	678	236	422
202	25	307	56	43	18	25	224	136	359	230	233	89	137
571	54	610	88	88	31	51	676	292	811	456	459	198	217
187	22	228	45	44	4	29	399	140	521	261	245	53	186
238	21	310	38	38	13	19	270	105	398	173	175	37	121
333	48	390	93	83	26	54	517	156	723	268	251	119	109
2,361	254	2,764	412	399	134	239	3,455	1,444	4,358	2,152	2,041	732	1,222
306	39	334	61	61	25	35	1,105	284	1,266	448	456	113	311
369	31	401	35	43	23	18	533	96	608	166	145	78	66
282	34	315	69	69	29	37	1,192	218	1,426	390	416	175	206
389	33	481	68	68	37	25	1,177	216	1,589	417	431	199	221
390	40	484	102	106	47	45	919	228	1,050	352	353	128	211
1,736	177	2,015	335	347	161	160	4,926	1,072	5,839	1,773	1,801	693	1,015
138	43	297	158	146	102	32	414	308	772	568	564	280	251
235	52	283	73	63	21	41	633	306	832	431	370	111	258
352	12	373	42	58	9	37	211	89	240	112	132	41	82
114	14	114	30	32	12	17	320	200	444	289	357	191	144
839	121	1,067	303	299	144	127	1,581	903	2,288	1,400	1,423	623	735
275	56	301	81	82	39	42	629	329	950	639	860	401	412
186	31	211	56	58	25	33	538	293	716	471	479	161	263
473	51	518	92	92	32	58	560	187	685	326	325	121	191
501	57	578	94	91	28	59	557	297	714	397	397	156	222
194	38	243	77	81	37	41	294	198	393	279	285	77	204
645	45	832	76	71	18	52	502	339	839	571	696	325	349
2,271	278	2,683	176	478	179	285	3,080	1,813	4,297	2,686	3,042	1,211	1,671
34	14	55	41	41	15	25	212	81	287	131	131	57	68
72	11	181	33	26	6	15	286	120	363	123	105	34	63
118	18	142	39	37	26	13	223	102	306	181	181	97	70
42	10	51	19	19	3	16	273	51	312	86	87	32	47
266	53	429	132	123	50	69	994	357	1,268	521	501	220	248
78	24	106	53	53	29	20	528	338	705	561	561	246	293
78	24	106	53	53	29	20	528	338	705	561	561	246	293
9,241	1,060	11,027	1,998	1,967	784	1,057	18,805	7,020	23,617	10,650	10,858	4,302	6,052

No. VII.—*Return shewing result in the detection and prose*

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Cases.	Cases in which arrest.	Per	
				Concerned.	Brought to trial.
Meerut.	Meerut, ..	489	489	931	940
	Allygurh, ...	953	953	1,216	1,241
	Seharunpore, ...	537	537	574	574
	Moozuffernugger,	235	235	480	483
	Boolundshuhur, ...	285	285	520	550
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	294	294	336	278
	Total, ...	2,793	2,793	4,057	4,066
Agra.	Agra, ...	908	908	2,041	2,062
	Muttra, ...	379	379	905	926
	Furruckabad, ...	839	839	1,720	1,727
	Mynpoorie, ...	396	396	1,094	1,109
	Etawah, ...	282	266	641	630
	Etah, ...	275	275	587	587
	Total, ...	3,079	3,063	6,988	7,041
Rohilcund.	Bareilly, ...	554	554	912	923
	Bijnour, ...	210	210	398	398
	Moradabad, ...	2,352	511	2,536	1,006
	Budaon, ...	525	518	1,073	1,073
	Shahjehanpore, ...	786	786	1,544	1,585
	Total, ...	4,427	2,579	6,463	4,985
Allahabad	Allahabad, ...	2,200	2,200	2,969	3,084
	Cawnpore, ...	562	562	1,451	1,104
	Futtehpore, ..	415	371	754	754
	Banda, ...	451	451	981	1,005
	Total, ...	3,628	3,584	6,155	5,897
Benares.	Benares, ...	943	943	1,685	1,738
	Goruckpore, ..	565	565	992	994
	Azimgurh, ...	357	301	543	569
	Jounpore, ...	554	554	1,089	1,141
	Mirzapore, ...	1,454	684	1,311	1,335
	Ghazeepore, ...	762	762	1,524	1,296
	Total, ..	4,635	3,809	7,144	7,073
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	252	252	584	565
	Jaloun, ...	162	162	323	333
	Humeerpore, ...	192	192	433	433
	Lullutpore, ...	109	109	291	293
	Total, ...	715	715	1,631	1,624
Ajmere	Ajmere, ...	* 497	450	1,010	928
	Total, ...	497	450	1,010	928
	Grand Total, ..	19,774	16,993	33,448	31,614

cution of Offences not cognizable by Police.

SONS.				
Acquitted.	Convicted.	Transferred, escaped or died.	Remaining for trial.	REMARKS.
312	617	3	8	
638	564	2	37	
150	419	1	4	
167	302	12	2	
108	427	3	12	
61	215	0	2	
1,436	2,544	21	65	
968	1,051	8	35	
520	370	6	30	
883	829	5	10	
438	667	0	4	
262	361	3	4	
362	215	0	10	
3,433	3,493	22	93	
399	519	2	8	
110	274	10	2	
437	535	3	29	1,841 Cases are recorded in Statement No. 1, as those in which no arrest made. These are apparently abandoned complaints of "Causing Hurt," 493 cases; Fraud, 290 cases; Mischief, 253 cases, Criminal Breach of Contract, 560 cases, and others of minor import
510	552	2	0	
885	691	0	9	
2,341	2,571	17	48	
883	2,071	0	80	
537	550	2	15	
353	395	1	5	
562	419	18	6	
2,353	3,435	21	106	
673	1,062	2	1	
252	717	1	24	
209	314	0	46	
582	535	0	24	
548	761	5	21	The Return is wrong, the persons "concerned" are those brought to trial for 684 offences "detected," 773 cases are entered in District Returns of Criminal Force and Assault; but no further notice is taken, and it is to be supposed these are petitions filed in the Courts, but abandoned by the plaintiffs
491	780	5	20	
2,755	4,169	13	136	
284	276	0	5	
182	139	0	12	
222	200	1	10	
80	211	0	2	
768	826	1	29	
314	610	2	2	
314	610	2	2	
13,382	17,648	97	479	

No. VIII.—*Return showing averages on Area*

Divisions.	Districts.	Crime. On Area. Miles.	Fur.	Crime. On Population.	Averages. Value of loss per head of Population. Rs.	As.	P.	Average of total Cases detected in Part I.
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	1	1	579	0	0	4	30½
	Allygurh,	1	0	524	0	0	3¼	24¼
	Seharunpore, ...	1	5	618	0	0	5⅜	29½
	Moozuffernugger,	1	4	638	0	0	1⅝	33
	Boolundshuhur, ...	0	6½	342	0	0	A.	30
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	2	1	102	0	0	8	37¾
	Total, ...	1	1¼	502	0	0	3¾	29
Agra.	Agra, ...	0	4¼	333	0	0	9½	34
	Muttra, .	1	7	907	0	0	3¼	44
	Furruckabad, ...	0	7	431	0	0	3¾	39
	Mynpoorie, ...	1	5	657	0	0	1¾	35¼
	Etawah, . .	1	4	548	0	0	3⅓	35½
	Etah, ..	0	6¾	328	0	0	1⅚	20
	Total, ...	1	0	471	0	0	4	31¼
Rohilcund.	Bareilly, ...	1	1½	535	0	0	3½	22½
	Bijnour, ...	1	2	520	0	0	3½	16
	Moradabad, ...	1	2	520	0	0	3½	28½
	Budaon, ...	0	7	376	0	0	1⅞	23⅜
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	0	450	0	0	5	27
	Total, ...	1	1	468	0	0	3½	24
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	1	2	636	0	0	4⅝	81
	Cawnpore, ...	1	0	510	0	0	2½	52
	Futtehpore, ...	1	0	428	0	0	2½	53¼
	Banda, ...	2	6	568	0	0	2½	62
	Total,	1	2¼	539	3	0	3	60
Benares.	Benares, ...	0	4	432	0	0	7¼	74⅛
	Goruckpore,	3	1	1,342	0	0	0⅘	54½
	Azimgurh, ...	1	4	1,026	0	0	1⅞	31
	Joumpore, ..	0	7⅛	675	0	0	2½	42
	Mirzapore, ...	5	5	1,205	0	0	2	36
	Ghazcepore, ...	0	7½	694	0	0	2¾	44
	Total, ...	1	6½	873	0	0	2	49½
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	4	0	821	0	0	5	49
	Jaloun, ...	3	0	317	0	0	7⅛	42⅘
	Humeerpore, ...	4	5	713	0	0	2¾	42¾
	Lullutpore, ...	2	2	139	0	0	11	27
	Total, ...	3	2½	445	0	0	5¼	40
Ajmere.	Ajmere, ...	1	5	236	0	2	4½	67⅓
	Total, ...	1	5	236	0	2	4½	67⅓
	Grand Total, ...	1	3	559	0	0	3¼	37⅔

and Population of Districts.

Detection.					Prosecution.		Remarks.
Murders detected.	Robberies, &c.	Lurking house-trespass.	Thefts do.	Percentage of property recovered.	Percentage of Conviction.	Average of conviction to concerned.	
90	50	4	29	35½	64½	3·90	
86	80	8	21	16¼	66	5 19	
100	60	6	35	24	60	4·54	A. The value of property recovered, exceeded the loss, in consequence of a large amount having been recovered on account of former year.
100	43	12	21	43	60⅓	3·54	
78	50	10½	17	100	69⅓	3·11	
100	*Nil.*	14	35	36¾	63⅓	4·09	
89½	55	9	25	30	64·26	3 92	
72	36	10½	45	12	58·23	4 90	
60	75	13½	61	21·57	53·34	3 52	
84½	76½	9½	43¼	18·41	52·90	3·65	
80	44½	12	35	28·33	75·59	2·60	
100	50	8¼	39	17·06	61·72	3·29	
78	80	10¼	30	59	47·	6 03	
80⅓	57	10⅔	42	21½	58 82	3·98	
70	100	13	25⅔	57 3/5	68	4·77	
83	75	8¼	18	20	52½	5·84	
100	67	12	18⅔	22⅞	55	3·96	
91	78	8½	21	49½	55	6·06	
78	80	10¼	21¼	11½	67	4·16	
85	77¼	10	22	37	59·53	4·78	
80	80	27	74¼	19 58	65·11	1·85	
95	52	22	48	21·33	73·0	2·85	
100	40	3½	41½	6 37	70 65	2·10	
100	100	12¼	62½	27 67	*41·87	2 12	*Failure by fault of Magistrate who sent to trial 220
92½	55½	14½	57	20½	62·31	2 25	
100	100	20⅓	84	16 45	†48·06	2·46	†Ditto, 650 by Magistrate.
100	100	17	54½	42 33	57·80	2·53	
100	55	10¼	33½	21·65	60 79	3·76	
86	100	11½	55¼	12 32	54·82	3·77	
100	86	20	67	39 01	69·10	2·17	
83	100	7	68	18 66	‡55·15	3·22	‡220 brought to trial by Magistrate
95	87½	12¼	60	22	55·55	2·94	
75	0	41	39	42·62	56 13	3 00	
75	50	15½	42	48·29	54·94	5·43	
100	67	15½	45⅔	17·68	38 00	4·77	
100	14	23¼	18⅓	17·83	51·96	7·66	
85	25	20	36	37	49 30	5·00	
50	46½	31	64	12·95	57·51	2·37	
50	46¼	31	64	12·95	57 51	2·37	
87	59	11½	37¼	26½	58·41	3 45	

No. IX.—*Average of Criminals to Area and Population, and of Cases detected, and percentage of Persons convicted, and proportion of unit "convicted" to "concerned", for Divisions, and on "General Police Districts."*

Divisions.	Area.	Population.	Average Population to square mile.	Criminals.			Cases Detected.					Average of property recovered.	Average convictions to acquittals.	Proportion of unit convicted to persons concerned.
				Total supposed to have been concerned in Crime.	Average to Area.	Average to Population.	Percentage on total Cases in Part I.	On Murders.	On Robberies.	On Lurking house-trespasses.	On Thefts.			
					M. F.									
Meerut, ..	10,658	45,54,248	427	9,070	1 1¼	502	29·28	89 14	55·26	9·07	25·06	51·17	64·26	3·92
Agra, ..	10,766	49,50,533	460	10,499	1 0	471	34·07	80 33	56·92	10·75	41·62	20·53	58·82	3·94
Rohilcund, ...	12,428	52,17,507	419	11,144	1 1	468	23·94	85·10	77·77	10·19	21·76	37·08	59·53	4·78
Allahabad, ...	9,729	39,78,003	409	7,345	1 2½	541	60·00	92 50	55·55	14·40	57·61	20·46	62·31	2·25
Benares,	19,737	94,37,270	478	9,803	2 0	963	49·69	80·03	56·92	10·76	41·79	22 77	55·55	2·94
Jhansie, ...	8,377	11,11,515	133	2,476	2 4	449	40·25	84·44	25·00	20·00	35·91	37·11	49·30	5·00
Ajmere, ...	2,660	3,62,883	136	1,538	1 5	236	67·28	50·00	42·42	30·77	64·01	12.95	57·51	2·37
Grand Total,	74,355	29,612,259	398	51,875	1 3½	570	37·76	86·76	71·55	11·47	37·87	26·31	58·41	3·45

APPENDIX II.

Division.	District.		Area in square British statute miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.
1	2		3	4	5
Meerut, ..	Dehra Dhoon,	...	1,253	66,767	3
	Scharunpore,	...	2,102	8,01,325	15
	Moozuffernugger,	...	1,148	5,91,252	17
	Meerut,	...	2,253	10,71,892	16
	Boolundshuhur,	...	1,878	7,90,048	13
	Allygurh,	...	1,845	7,28,809	12
		1861-62, ...	10,639	40,39,593	76
		1860 61, ...	11,180	41,40.145	78
Kumaon, ...	Kumaon,	...	6,000	3,69,223	19
	Gurhwal,	...	5,000	2,36,687	11
		1861-62, ...	11,000	6,05,910	30
		1860-61, ...	11,000	6,05,910	30
Rohilcund, ...	Bijnour,	...	1,900	6,72,171	15
	Moradabad,	...	2,480	11,11,971	6
	Budaon,	...	1,966	7,80,193	11
	Bareilly,	...	3,719	13,78,268	18
	Shahjehanpore,	...	2,308	9,05,621	11
	Terai Pergunnahs,	...	0	63,381	6
		1861 62, ...	12,373	49,20,605	67
		1860-61, ...	12,544	49,11,038	67
Agra,	Muttra,	...	1,618	7,67,101	7
	Agra,	...	1,865	10,00,744	9
	Furruckabad,	...	1,084	8,95,026	16
	Mynpoory,	...	1,519	5,99,229	11
	Etawah,	...	1,625	5,86,194	5
	Etah,	...	1,468	5,25,594	16
		1861-62, ...	9,779	44,33,888	64
		1860-61, ...	9,779	44,77,799	64
Jhansie, ...	Jaloun,	...	2,520	3,22,200	6
	Jhansie,	...	1,721	3,50,000	5
	Lullutpore,	..	1,948	2,01,590	8
	Humeerpore,	..	2,318	4,77,968	8
		1861 62, ...	8,507	13,51,758	27
		1860-61, ...	5,737	11,48,158	27
Allahabad,	Cawnpore,	...	2,340	10,56,901	9
	Futtehpore,	.	1,583	6,79,787	13
	Banda,	..	3,010	7,18,536	8
	Allahabad,	...	2,788	13,79,788	14
		1861 62, ...	9,730	38,35,072	44
		1860-61, ...	9,730	38,81,089	44
Goruckpore, ...	Goruckpore,	..	7,340	27,28,666	19
		1861-62, ...	7,340	27,28,666	19
		1860-61, ...	7,843	30,54,086	19
Benares,	Azimgurh,	..	2,516	16,53,251	16
	Jounpore,	...	1,552	11,43,749	18
	Mirzapore,	...	5,152	11,04,315	13
	Benares,	...	995	8,51,757	17
	Ghazeepore,	...	2,181	15,96,824	18
		1861-62, ...	12,397	63,49,396	82
		1860-61, ...	12,396	63,49,396	82
	Grand Total, ...	1861-62, ...	81,765	28,264,888	409
		1860-61, .	79,668	28,567,621	411

tration of the North Western Provinces for 1861-62.

Disposition of Business in Collector's Office.									No. of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishment.	Percentage on Revenue.
Number of Mehals.	No. of cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.					From Collector to Commissioner	To Collector from Commissioner.		
				On trial	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On default.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
												Rs. A. P.
653	13	680	693	615	9	39	663	30	327	285	4,728	10 2 8
1,905	822	9,916	10,738	9,543	3	272	9,818	920	412	610	30,468	2 12 6
1,148	877	12,253	13,130	11,123	26	242	11.391	1,73	433	532	26,192	2 5 6
2,062	778	13,625	14,403	11,953	731	924	13.608	795	514	669	38,052	2 1 7
1,714	1,211	11,928	13,139	11,430	334	67	11,831	1,308	688	745	39,852	3 9 5
2,001	731	10,360	11,091	10,095	45	160	10 300	791	450	540	45,759	2 7 8
9,478	4,432	58,762	63,194	54,759	1,148	1,704	57,611	5.583	2,819	3,381	1,85,042	2 10 2
9,508	6,670	68,098	74,768	65,924	986	3,427	70,337	4,431	3,173	3,176	2,02,859	2 14 4
3,574	187	1,456	1,643	1,355	126	109	1,590	53	37	54	0	0 0 0
1,901	87	2,309	2,396	2,208	1	36	2,305	91	55	106	0	0 0 0
5,475	274	3,765	4,039	3,623	127	145	3 895	144	92	160	0	0 0 0
5,475	556	2,552	3,108	2,674	128	166	2,968	140	78	112	0	0 0 0
3,187	875	8,690	9,565	8,688	183	123	8,994	571	497	376	26,800	2 3 11
4,722	1,616	13,027	14,643	11,962	1,005	794	13,761	882	427	367	46,104	3 8 ●
2,011	1,285	9,619	10,904	8,338	163	1,335	9,806	1,098	300	199	32,436	3 8 1
3,622	590	18,447	19,037	16,549	529	1,469	18,547	490	712	663	61,668	3 11 3
3,538	1,085	10,501	11,586	9,066	538	683	10,257	1,329	434	357	29,220	2 12 6
400	5	89	94	91	0	1	92	2	37	64	1,149	1 10 4
17,450	5,456	60,373	65,829	54,664	2 388	4,405	61,457	4,372	2,407	2,026	1,97,376	3 2 10
17,430	5,208	64,880	70,088	58,476	2,529	3,087	64,033	5,455	2,408	1,610	1,98,736	3 2 6
1,088	433	6,297	6,730	5,884	188	184	6,255	474	234	268	66,787	4 0 7
1,355	953	10,961	11,914	10,337	200	429	10,966	948	396	261	58,200	3 9 2
1,817	1,959	24,471	26,430	22,069	648	911	23 628	2,802	547	435	39,848	3 8 11
1,107	997	9,002	9,999	70,007	234	1,244	8,485	1,514	380	332	34,704	3 1 1
1,806	279	9,589	9,868	9,188	119	253	9,560	308	367	290	35 784	2 15 2
1,417	584	8,416	9,000	7,161	394	650	8,205	795	202	163	19,357	2 10 2
8,540	5,205	68,736	43 941	61,646	1,783	3,671	67,100	6,841	2,123	1,749	2,54,680	3 6 5
8,529	5,906	69,173	75,079	64,590	1,674	3,610	69,874	5,205	2,402	2,542	2,65,743	3 6 0
930	1,570	7,687	9,257	8,411	107	142	8,660	597	320	410	32,890	3 10 2
678	1,842	7,302	9,144	6,708	40	177	6,925	2,219	219	302	23,616	4 10 0
760	1,308	3,928	5,236	4,082	7	41	4,130	1,106	116	290	9,372	5 8 0
1,169	978	6,220	5,198	4,035	95	555	4,685	513	314	417	49,224	4 6 11
3,517	5,698	23,137	28,834	23,236	249	915	24,400	4,435	969	1,509	1,15,102	4 4 1
3,580	7,117	28,132	35,249	29,757	213	700	30,670	4,579	1,008	1,440	1,39,194	4 7 9
2,790	1,284	8,591	9,875	7,420	529	465	8,423	1 452	497	508	64,275	3 0 1
2,074	764	6,422	7,185	6,011	111	416	6 538	648	411	413	37,863	2 10 7
1,439	737	7,680	8,417	7,236	145	316	7,697	720	408	345	51,436	3 15 1
2,434	2,866	17,015	19,871	16,576	224	1,194	17,994	1,877	535	531	47,664	2 5 4
8,737	5,041	39,708	45,349	37,252	1,009	2,391	40,652	4,647	1,151	1,797	2,01,238	2 14 7
8,657	6,094	35,711	42,705	33,883	626	2,555	37,064	5,641	2,177	1,871	2,10,174	3 0 9
9,282	2,307	16,012	18,319	13,849	182	1,749	15,780	2,539	777	547	51,444	2 6 2
9,282	2,307	16,012	18,319	13,849	182	1,749	15,780	2,539	777	547	51,444	2 6 2
9,237	3,147	15,644	18,791	14,882	106	1,496	16,484	2 307	472	828	51,444	2 6 3
6,276	821	10,536	11,357	9,227	3	586	9,816	1,541	453	494	34,008	2 4 6
4,074	1,757	12,533	14,290	12,267	17	771	13,055	1,235	440	412	20,004	1 9 6
1,651	1,237	7,072	8,309	4,584	69	908	7,651	658	481	369	11,100	1 5 0
1,826	2,420	8,564	10,984	7,248	386	2,994	10 628	356	430	339	11,880	1 5 0
3,285	1 360	12,238	13,598	11,071	423	1,211	12,708	890	436	263	29,088	1 14 8
16,612	7,595	50,943	58,538	46,397	901	6,560	53,858	4,680	2 216	1,877	1,06,080	1 12 3
16,539	7,360	50,309	57,759	44,834	875	4,456	50,165	7,594	2 577	2 123	1,18,788	1 15 7
79,091	30,608	3,21,436	3,58,014	2,95,426	7,587	21,540	3,24,553	32,291	13 284	13,016	11,10,963	2 11 2
78,950	42,958	3,34,589	3,77,547	3,15 020	7,128	20,047	3,42,195	35,352	14,295	13,702	11,86,938	3 0 6

APPENDIX III.

Tabular Statement shewing the amount of Imports.

Names of Articles.	Quantity or Number.	Value.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	
Cocoanut, ...	25 Maunds.	1,000 0 0	
Almonds, ...	25 ,,	500 0 0	
Dates, ...	200 ,,	1,200 0 0	
Goojratee Cardamums, ...	2 ,,	700 0 0	
Raisins, ...	25 ,,	500 0 0	
Betel-nut, ...	1,500 ,,	1,500 0 0	
Black Pepper, ...	1,000 ,,	30,000 0 0	
Cloves, ...	100 ,,	3,000 0 0	
Cotton, ...	40,000 ,,	1,60,000 0 0	
English Thread, ...	100 ,,	15,000 0 0	
Lac for Chooreea, ...	,,	1,000 0 0	
Iron, ...	12,000 ,,	84,000 0 0	
Brass Utensils, &c., ...	1,600 (Number.)	80,000 0 0	
Lead, ...	50 Maunds.	500 0 0	
Ranga, ...	100 ,,	4,000 0 0	
Justa, ...	250 ,,	500 0 0	
Bukkum, ...	100 ,,	400 0 0	
Salt, ...	10,000 ,,	80,000 0 0	
Cloths of all sorts, ...	2,000 ,,	2,00,000 0 0	
Umbrellas ditto, ...	3,000 (Number.)	2,500 0 0	
Tea, ...		2,000 0 0	
Mercury, ...	" 4 Maunds.	600 0 0	
Ingoor, ...	5 ,,	1,000 0 0	
Raskapoor, ...	1 ,,	400 0 0	
Zungal, ...	1 ,,	200 0 0	
Camphor, ...	4 ,,	200 0 0	
Moorda Sung, ...	4 ,,	125 0 0	
Black Salt, ...	10 ,,	200 0 0	
Sendha ditto, ...	50 ,,	600 0 0	
Lahoree ditto, ...	5 ,,	200 0 0	
Nowsadur, ...	5 ,,	200 0 0	
White Chundun, ...	10 ,,	500 0 0	
Red Chundun, ...	2 ,,	16 0 0	
Cocoanut Oil, ..	50 ,,	1,000 0 0	
Wax and Stearine Candles, ...	16 ,,	1,000 0 0	
Black Jeera, ...	1 ,,	25 0 0	
White ditto, ...	100 ,,	1,600 0 0	
Hurtal, ...	1 ,,	40 0 0	
Sooteda, ...	5 ,,	100 0 0	
Goolalee, ...	2 ,,	80 0 0	
Tooteea, ...	4 ,,	200 0 0	
Ubruk, ...	5 ,,	50 0 0	
Kharee Salt, ...	5,000 ,,	12,500 0 0	
	EXPORTS.		
Rice of 1st quality, ...	50,500 Maunds.	22,000 0 0	
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	16,000 ,,	4,000 0 0	
Wheat, ...	8,000 ,,	18,000 0 0	
Honey, ...	100 ,,	2,000 0 0	
Lac of Peepul, ...	500 ,,	2,000 0 0	
Dammer, ...	4,000 ,,	20,000 0 0	
Catechu, ..	5,000 ,,	80,000 0 0	
Poppy Seed, ..	20,000 ,,	65,000 0 0	
Sugar, ...	20,000 ,,	2,25,000 0 0	
Linseed, ...	60,000 ,,	1,80,000 0 0	
Rape seed, .	15,000 ,,	45,000 0 0	
Dal (Urhur), ..	2,000 ,,	4,000 0 0	
Gram, ...	5,000 ,,	10,000 0 0	
Barley, ..	20,000 ,,	30,000 0 0	
Logs (square), ..	5,000 (Number.)	50,000 0 0	
Firewood, ...	,,	10,000 0 0	
Charcoal, ...	,,	5,000 0 0	
Hides, ...	1,00,000 (Number.)	100,000 0 0	
Horns, ..	,,	10,000 0 0	
Suet, ...	,,	10,000 0 0	
Gum, ...	500 Maunds.	1,000 0 0	
Castor Seed, ...	2,000 ,,	4,000 0 0	

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR No. 20 A.—No. A. OF 1863.—*From* R. SIMSON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to* ——————.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 22nd August* 1863.

The Government of India have called for information concerning the Branch Dispensaries in these Provinces, and with the view of compiling an uniform return, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying blank form of a Tabular Statement prepared in this Office, intended to show the income, expenditure, and number of operations performed during the past year in each of these Institutions in your Division.

2. In submitting this return accurately filled up, you are requested to state invariably, under the appropriate Heading, the date of the order of Government sanctioning the allowance—whether the income derived from local sources is of a permanent nature—whether the Establishment, viewed with reference to the scale of operations is insufficient or capable of reduction, and you are to add any remarks which a comparative review of the Branch Dispensaries in your Division may suggest as important in their future economy.

3. Your return will thus embrace all the statistics of the past year, but where any Branch Dispensaries have been established during the current year, the fact should be stated—with the returns noted in the Tabular Statement so far as they may be available—in order that the Government of India may be made acquainted with the existing condition of these Institutions up to the date of the submission of the report.

TABULAR STATEMENT shewing the Income and Expenditure of the Branch Dispensaries in the Division for the year 1862.

DISTRICT.	1 INCOME		TOTAL.	2. EXPENDITURE.				TOTAL.	3 OPERATIONS.			TOTAL.
	From Government.	From local sources.		Establishment in detail.	Dieting Patients.	Bazar Medicines.	Miscellaneous.		Out-door cases relieved.	Surgical Operations.	Vaccine Operations.	

APPENDIX V.

Regulations for the management of a proposed Wards' Institution at Benares.

OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.

1. The Wards' Institution is established for the boarding and education of Minors under the Court of Wards, and of such other boys as may be, from time to time, sent to it by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces. The ordinary age of admission shall be from nine years to sixteen years.

2. The management of the Institution is vested in a Superintendent, subject to the control of a Visitor and Joint Visitor, subordinate to the authority of the Commissioner* of the Benares Division, and the supervision of the Court of Wards.

* *Vide* Vol. of General Proceedings for May 1863, Page 7.

ADMISSION, PRIVILEGES, AND DISCIPLINE.

3. Each boy shall be sent in charge of a trustworthy Agent for conveyance to Benares, where he will, immediately on arrival, present himself to the Visitor.

4. Each boy shall have the right at the time of admission to bring with him an Establishment of two personal attendants and a cook. Those boys for whom, owing to caste considerations, cooks cannot easily be procured in Benares, will be permitted to bring one or two cooks.

5. One horse, with the necessary servants, may be kept by each boy.

6. Servants of whatever description, attached to the Institution, shall be under the control of the Superintendent, and liable to fine or dismissal at his discretion.

7. Each boy shall be accommodated with a separate Bed-room and Kitchen, the Drawing and Reading Rooms being used in common.

8. From the moment of his admission each boy shall be considered under the guardianship of the Superintendent, who shall exercise entire control over him.

9. Where punishment is necessary, exercises and restraints of one kind or another shall be the ordinary instruments. To these may be added the forfeiture of indulgences.

10. Corporal punishment shall be resorted to only in aggravated cases, and with the special sanction of the Visitor.

11. Each boy shall be vaccinated as soon as practicable after his admission, unless he has already undergone that operation.

12. No boy shall be allowed to go beyond the grounds of the Institution without permission or unattended, or beyond such limits as the Superintendent, with the concurrence of the Visitor, may determine.

13. Boys wishing to meet any friend or relation must apply to the Superintendent for leave. A servant attached to the Institution will in these cases accompany.

ROUTINE.

14. The boys shall rise from their beds at gun-fire, and be ready dressed for their morning exercise within 30 minutes after that time.

15. The morning exercise shall be taken by walking at least a distance of one mile, or by riding, or gymnastics, or otherwise, as the Superintendent may arrange, provided always that the boys shall not be unattended, or beyond supervision.

16. After the morning exercise the boys shall assemble at 7 A. M. in Summer, and 7-30 A. M. in Winter, to prepare their lessons, and continue to study in separate classes, under the Superintendent and the Persian and Hindoo tutors till 8-30 A. M., after which time they shall, invariably, except in cases of sickness, bathe, and perform their devotional services (each after his own fashion) and breakfast.

17. At 10 A. M. the boys shall attend the College. Absence will be admitted only in cases of sickness properly certified by the Superintendent.

18. When the boys return from College, they shall be encouraged to spend their time in playing, riding, and gymnastic exercises.

19. One hour in the evening shall be devoted to what may be called in the language of Mr. Stowe's system— "gallery training."

20. The hour for the evening meal shall be fixed by the Superintendent in concert with the Visitor with due regard to the varying seasons of the year.

21. The hour for retirement to rest shall be similarly determined, and at that hour the Superintendent shall see that the house is properly secured, and that each boy is in his bed. Half an hour after all lights shall be extinguished.

22. During the hottest part of the year, when the College opens early, an alteration shall be made in these arrangements. The morning exercise and the preparation of lessons shall be dispensed with. For the latter purpose one hour and a half in the afternoon shall be set apart by the Superintendent.

23. A carriage shall be provided for the conveyance of the boys to and from the College in unseasonable weather, and, if funds will suffice, for the purpose of taking airing also.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

24. There shall be no distinction of rank among the boys; all will be treated as gentlemen, but it must be impressed practically on their minds, that regularity, obedience, morality, and diligence in the pursuit of knowledge are the only attributes for which they will be respected.

25. To this end, truth, honesty and straightforwardness shall be first of all encouraged, and diligence rewarded,—while duplicity, cunning, mere surface polish of manners, and effiminacy shall be discountenanced in every possible way.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

26. To enforce and utilize the foregoing Regulations will be the chief duty of the Superintendent.

27. He shall live in the Institution, and take parental care of the boys. He can have the credit of success only when the boys look to him as a second father.

28. He is on no account to leave the boys alone in the Institution. In cases of necessity he must delegate a temporary authority to a properly qualified person. In any case of prolonged absence, the person so nominated is to be approved by the Visitor.

29. He is to keep every boy's room furnished with a bed, two chairs, a table, clothes' horse, and such things. Cleanliness and comfort are to be regarded; show and luxury to be excluded.

30. He is strictly to refrain from offending any of the Wards' prejudices which relate to food and drink, and though prohibited from interference in the matter of religion, he is not to give into the follies of individuals or the whims of families, such for instance as the idea that vaccination displeases Sitla, or that boys should not walk on foot because their parents may not have walked.

31. He is to encourage a taste for manly exercise. Means shall be found to promote the practice of riding and swimming, and the sports of Cricket, Archery, Fives, Quoits, &c., &c.

32. He is to allow no one to live within the precincts of the Institution who is not in some way connected with its interests, and he is to take care that all persons of loose habits, or suspicious character, find no admittance on any pretext whatsoever.

33. He is to take care that the quality of the provisions is good, and the supply regular.

34. The English writer attached to the College shall act as an Assistant to the Superintendent.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VISITOR AND SUPERINTENDENT.

35. The Superintendent shall act under the direction of the Visitor, and report to him at once all matters of importance.

36. He shall keep an Order Book to be inspected daily by the Visitor; and a Diary to be inspected monthly. To save the necessity of correspondence, the pages of these books shall be divided into two columns, one for the reports of the Superintendent, the other for the remarks of the Visitor.

37. The Superintendent shall keep two Account Books: the one headed "General Charges" shall exhibit such items as the boys may have to pay in common for the maintenance of the Institution. These charges shall not exceed the sanctioned amount of Rs. 7,000 per annum. The other book shall have as many heads as there are boys, and shall exhibit the private expenses of each boy entered under the several heads.

38. A Monthly Abstract of these accounts, prepared by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Visitor, shall be submitted in the form of a Bill to the Sudder Board of Revenue, in their capacity of Court of Wards.